INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.
19

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
110

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE SOVIET

VOL. XIX NO. 158— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETS IN BOMBAY TO-DAY.

—:o:—

BIG ISSUES AND HEAVY AGENDA

Pandit Jawaharlal To Do A Bit Of Plain-Speaking.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN U. P.

SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI'S WARNING TO B. P. C. C. SECRETARIES!

The meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress which begins this afternoon (Tuesday) at Mahatmaji's residence, is going to be a momentous one from more than one point of view.

Last time when the Committee met in Bombay, it could not take decisions on questions of vital importance in anticipation of developments which were expected during the next few days. For instance, the question of inter-communal harmony was discussed for a long time last time, but no final formula could be evolved as the Committee wanted to know the Muslim mind on the question of Joint Electorates, as represented by the conferences of the two sections of the Muslim community. Now, as these conferences are over, and no solution of the problem of Joint Electorates has been found, the Working Committee will have to hammer out some formula to bridge the gulf between the two sections of the community. Dr. Ansari, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Mahmud and Dr. Alam will approach the Committee with some definite suggestions.

HEAVY AGENDA.

The Working Committee, it seems, will have to sit at least for four days continuously. The agenda is expected to be a lengthy one covering several items of first-rate importance.

The situations in U. P. as regards the recovery of land revenue and the general attitude of the U. P. Government will be a subject of anxious consideration and Pandit Jawaharlal is likely to have a little plain-speaking on the question of the 'bona fides' of the Government.

The Committee will also consider the reports of the Sub-Committees on the National Flag and Fundamental Rights.

SWADESHI BOARD.

The formation of the "Swadeshi Board" to supervise and control the Swadeshi and boycott activities will also be one of the important items of the agenda. The word "Swadeshi" will be authoritatively defined so that here after there should be no confusion or misunderstanding in the public mind as to its proper interpretation. (In this connection, it is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal has made very useful suggestions to the Committee. With the control of activities, the Committee will have to devise measures with a view to facilitate these activities in various provinces.

SARDAR'S WARNING TO B.P.C. C. SECRETARIES.

Anticipating this rush of work the President, Sardar Vallabhbhai, has, it is reported, issued a strict warning to the General Secretaries of the B.P. C.C. not to keep any public engagement for the members of the Working Committee till they were free from the meeting.

SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI AND CONGRESS SECRETARY IN BOMBAY.

Other Leaders Arrive To-day.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress and Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, the General Secretary, arrived on Monday morning by the earliest train. Mahatma Gandhi arrives this morning by the Gujerat Mail. He will get down at Dadar where he will be received by Sjt. K.F. Na-

(Continued on page 7)

Will Gandhiji Refuse To Attend R. T. Conference?

MAHATMA TO ADDRESS THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, July 6.

It is reliably understood that at to-morrow's meeting of the Congress Working Committee, the question of observance of Truce terms will be thoroughly gone into and a demand for appointing an Arbitration Board will be made.

It is further understood that Gandhiji will thereafter address a letter to his Excellency the Viceroy and request him to comply with the request of appointing a Board of Conciliation. In case of non-compliance of the request, it is understood that Gandhiji is not likely to participate in the Round Table Conference.

Babu Rajendraprasad arrived here last night from Borsad and will address a public meeting to-day. He will proceed to Bombay to-night.

Bombay's Representatives To A. I. C. C.

ELECTION NEXT SUNDAY

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The Election of the seven members to the All-India Congress Committee by the Members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the current year will be held on Sunday the 12th July 1931, at the Congress House. The voting will be by the process of single transferable vote. The polling time will be from 8 a.m. (S. T.) to 3 p.m. (S. T.) continuously. The candidates for Election shall send in their nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, so as to reach the Office of the B. P. C. C. on or before Friday, the 10th July 1931, at or before 10 a.m. (S. T.).

The nomination form is available at the Congress Office.

STOP PRESS

LANDHOLDERS DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

SIMLA, July 6.

A deputation led by the Maharaja of Dharbangha on behalf of the All-India Landholders' Association, and which included the Raja of Parlakimedi, Lala Ramsarandas, the Raja of Bobbili, the Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, the Raja of Amaon, and the Maharaj Kumar of Chota Nagpur waited on and presented an address to Lord Willingdon, in which they expressed the hope that His Excellency would bear in mind the vested interests of landholders in this great agricultural country, and not countenance any measure calculated to deprive them of the "few rights and privileges thah are still left to us." The deputationists expressed their wish that Lord Willingdon's Viceroyalty should be an unprecedented success. His Excellency, replying felt confident that if they all worked together in a spirit of co-operation and goodwill, the present difficult times would be overcome with the ultimate result of mutual benefit to Great Britain and India. The Viceroy also counselled landlords on the need for maintaining friendly relations with their tenants and on retaining and strengthening their tradition of leadership in rural areas which was a valuable asset in ensuring the peace and prosperity of India in the future.—A.P.

BENGAL GOVERNOR IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, July 6.

His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, arrived in Simla to-day.

The Jhelum Valley and Beneghal Cart Road has been breached by the recent heavy rains. Through traffic is at present impossible.—A.P.

UNEARTHING ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Poona Police Chief Busy

SEQUEL TO ARRESTS OF YOUTHS IN POONA AND KOLHAPUR.

POONA, July 6.

In connection with the alleged revolutionary plot in Poona, it is understood that so far nine arrests have been made, six in Poona and three in Kolhapur.

It is understood that Mr. Stuart, Superintendent of Police, is making vigorous investigations to unearth this alleged young anarchists' plot so that it may be quickly nipped in the bud. It is very likely that some more arrests will be made in this connection as some youths who have been arrested are themselves reported to have said that there were others in their party. They are reported to have further made statements to the effect that their objects were to break into houses, rob arms, and commit murders. All the arrested persons are reported to be below the age of twenty.

CUTTINGS OF BHAGAT SINGH'S CASE.

Besides three missing firearms, the Police in their searches, found muzzle-loading gun with wooden handle, books on methods of preparing gun-powder and bombs, cutting of the reports of Lahore Conspiracy Case in which Bhagat Singh was one of the accused and also tins of various powders with appearance of unmixed chemicals.

It is alleged that one night some of the youths broke into the New English School in Poona City as they thought they could obtain there plenty of money for the purpose of organisation, but to their utter disappointment they got only two or three rupees in cash of which one was afterwards found to be false coin and two or three rupees worth of stamps. To get this amount they had to break four padlocks which they are reported to have done with iron bar. It is further stated that they left behind a note on a piece of paper "We are not robbers. We are revolutionaries."

OFF TO KOLHAPUR.

It is alleged that after this exploit three leaders took fright, and cleared off to Kolhapur and there gave the stolen stamps for distribution for sale among students of the Shivaji High School. It is understood that those arrested at Kolhapur were taken back to Kolhapur to await extradition orders from there and as soon as the orders are received they will be brought here and together with the rest will be placed for trial before the Poona Magistrate.—A.P.

Sweeping Changes In Soviet Ideal

STALIN'S DECLARATION

'Iron Fist" Attitude Towards Bourgeoise Intelligentsia To Go

MOSCOW, July 5.

The end of equality of wages and sweeping changes in the complexion of the Soviet ideal was foreshadowed by M. Stalin, President, Council of the People's Commissars, and virtual dictator of Russia, in a speech to a conference of industrialists here.

M. Stalin declared that there were advanced groups of skilled workers in every industry, who could only be retained in employment by being promoted and having their wages raised. Moreover, in order to carry out the programme of Socialist industrialisation, the Soviet needed five times as many engineers and industrial commanders.

"IRON FIST" TO GO.

Therefore, it was necessary to promote capable non-party workers more boldly to leading positions, while the attitude of the "Iron Fist" towards the old bourgeoise industrial intelligentsia must be changed and this class must in future be attracted into industry and cared for.—Reuter.

NIMBKAR'S PROTEST.

Against Judge's "Second Thoughts"

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, July 4.

When the Court assembled today Nimbkar brought it to the notice of the Judge that on the 1st instant he had passed orders that copies of certain papers be given free as required by Nimbkar to contest the cancellation of bail but on the 3rd he had issued the second order that these papers be issued on payment.

"Does it look nice for a Judge to pass one order one day and then on so-called 'second thought, change the same?" asked Nimbkar.

Judge.—I have to abide by the rules.

Mirajkar:—Why not send all the bills to the Government of India?

Nimbkar: "Accused were thinking of moving a transfer application in the High Court."

Judge: Yes. Mr. Nimbkar, do it.

Nimbkar:—Yes, Your Honour, it will be based on your remark that the accused will have law with vengeance."

INDIAN CREDIT.

Mr. Benn Again Heckled By Tories.

LONDON, July 6.

Replying in the House of Commons to further questions on the subject of his statement on Indian credit on June 26, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that he had nothing to add to it. The Premier further said that unless and until the need for financial support to India arose it would be premature to consider the character that financial assistance might take, or conditions to be attached to it.

When Mr. Hacking asked if Mr. Benn had made representations to the Government of India in connection with preferential treatment for Britain in return for financial support, Mr. Benn referred to the Premier's statement made on July 1.

Mr. Hacking asked if the reply meant that Mr. Benn declined to make recommendations regarding the interests of Lancashire.

Mr. Benn said "that the statement which is obviously made for political purposes is obviously inaccurate."

Mr. Benn informed Mr. Remer that it was not contemplated to invite representatives of Dominions to attend the Federal Structure Committee.—Reuter.

Sandhurst Committee Splits In Twain.

INDIAN MEMBERS REFUSE TO BE ORDERED ABOUT.

SIMLA'S S.O.S. TO WHITEHALL.

FOUR MINORITY REPORTS BY SIX MEMBERS

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 6.

Further information obtained to-day only adds to the piquancy of the situation created by six members of the Indian Sandhurst Committee, who have so far refused to append their signatures to the Committee's report. Apparently Simla is in consultation with London on the point of the relevancy of the issue raised by the dissentients. The issue is whether the six members in their minutes of dissent could discuss the policy of Indianisation of the Army which was not described within the Terms of Reference to this Committee which was asked to work out details of the establishment of a Military College in India to train candidates for Commission in all arms of Indian Defence Services."

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

A majority of the Committee do not see any point in these terms justifying a discussion of the policy of Indianisation. On the other hand the dissentients point out that these 'Terms of Reference are only a sequel to and part of the recommendation of the Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference to the effect that "immediate steps should be taken to increase substantially the rate of Indianisation in the Indian Army" and, therefore, it is impossible to suggest details of the establishment of a Training College without at the same time indicating in broad outlines what ought to be the future of the College and the programme of Indianisation of the Army.

THE OTHER SIDE OF SHIELD.

But it is agreed on the other side that the Terms of Reference having been clearly laid down with the approval of the Secretary of State for India it would be wrong on grounds of property to transgress the limits laid down. Legal opinion appears to have been obtained on the question of admissibility of the minority reports embodying a discussion of the policy of Indianisation but it is not known what the Governor-General's Executive Council, which met to-day, has decided in this matter.

THE DISSENTIENTS.

Meanwhile Sir P. S. Shivaswami Aiyar has left Simla leaving it to General Rajwade to inform him as to any developments. It is now clear that there will be four minutes of dissent by the six members. First comes Dr. Moonje who not only affirms the right of the members to discuss the rate of Indianisation, but also objects to the Government of India deciding the annual intake at 60 from British India. Next comes Sir P. S. Shivaswami Aiyar and General Rajwade who both suggest a larger percentge of competition than that recommended by the Committee and also elaborate on the theme of Indianisation and object to Indianisation of one division as adumbrated in the Commander-in-Chief's opening speech. Next in order are Sir Abdur Rahim and Principal Mukerjee who propound views milder than the previous two. Lastly comes Mr. Chowdhury Chotturam who wishes to increase the percentage of nomination and reduce the percentage of competition. These six members though not yet signatories to the report have surprisingly enough not met together since they dissented from the majority and, therefore, have not yet decided on a common plan of action in respect of seeing that their separate reports are given the same weight and consideration as the majority report.

A COMPROMISE.

But it is learnt that a tentative compromise has been suggested namely that the dissentients might affix their signatures on the understanding that the minutes of dissent would be treated as separate reports and published before the Round Table Conference simultaneously with the majority report. Some of the dissentients have shown an inclination to accept this compromise. There is another suggestion put forward by the dissentients which is to the effect that separate reports be attached to the majority report so as to give them equal value. But there is reason to believe that this view does not find favour with the majority as the minority reports when put together far outweighs in size the majority report. It is not known how the tangle will be solved, but it appears that in the end the minority will accept the compromise of their minutes being published as separate reports and placed before the Round Table Conference simultaneously with the majority report.

40 BURMESE KILLED.

Encounter With Military In Shan States.

RANGOON, July 6.

Further details are available regarding the clash between the rebels and military police in Shan States on July 4. Forty rebels were killed out of 150 rebels and about the same number were wounded. Twenty-one guns and many dahs were seized.

The Baluchis accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police raided Yedwingon encampment four miles north of Yele Station in Henzada District on July 3. Rebels opened fire with local made guns. Owing to dense jungle the main rebel encampment was not located but a minor one was destroyed. One gun and some gunpowder were captured. Bloodstains indicated that one rebel was injured but he escaped. One section of the Baluchis encountered a party of about fifteen rebels in a thick jungle and opened fire. But the rebel casualties are not known. There was no casualty on the Government side.

Rebels seem to be strong and active in Thayetmyo whence eighteen cases of acts of violence and dacoities have been reported during the past two days.

Two hundred and nine more rebels surrendered in Prome District this week.—A. P.

CRACKER AND LATE NIGHT EXPERIENCES OF KARACHI EUROPEANS.

KARACHI, July 6.

Three Europeans had unpleasant experience late on Saturday night when as Mr. A. Scutcher, Steward, Sind Club, with his wife and a friend, Mr. Butler, Manager, Central Hotel, was walking along Victoria Road in front of the office of Commissioner in Sind, a cyclist came from behind and threw something on them which exploded with loud noise.

None was injured. The cyclist disappeared before they recovered from the shock. On the opposite side of the road is the Union Jack Club which was recently completed for the benefit of soldiers. It is believed to have been explosion of a cracker.

Police are investigating into the matter.—A.P.

ONE PERSON STABBED TO DEATH.

And 4 Persons Injured In Kamatipura.

POLICE PICKETS GUARD LOCALITY IN NIGHT.

One man was stabbed to death and four others were seriously injured in an affray in Kamatipura Second Lane on Monday night. Knives were freely used and serious injuries are caused to the injured persons.

Conflicting versions are given about the affair one of which is that a Hindu woman was molested by a Muslim and this ultimately resulted in a clash in which five men were stabbed.

The other version is that there was a feud between two groups of gangsters and that led to the clash.

The trouble began at about 9-15 p.m. and in less than ten minutes five persons were stabbed.

INJURED PERSONS.

The injured persons are:—

(1) Ambrya a Hindu aged about 25; (2) Gangaram Bapu; (3) Chintu Sambhu; (4) Vishnu Tukaram and (5) Mohamed Karim.

ONE DIES IN HOSPITAL.

They were all removed to the J. J. Hospital where the first died. The second and third are lying in a precarious condition and their dying depositions were recorded by Mr. Oscar Brown the Presidency Magistrate who was summoned to the hospital.

POLICE GUARDS POSTED IN LOCALITY.

The Nagpada police on receiving the information went to the spot under Superintendent Bull and Inspector Wadell and restored quiet. A number of guards were posted in the locality which was thrown into panic due to the affray.

SIX PERSONS UNDER ARREST.

The police have arrested six persons five Muslims and one Hindu whose names are (1) Banne (2) Mohamed Roshan, (3) Majid Ali, (4) Ismail Bala, (5) Habibur-Rahman Pehlawan and Sahdu Mahdu.

ALLEGED GURDASPUR CONSPIRACY

Young Boys Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 6.

Police, it is said, are on the track of yet another conspiracy. Two little boys aged 13 and 14 have been arrested at Gurdaspur. It is alleged that as a result of this conspiracy two or three persons held a peon of Gurdaspur Tahsil and ran away with the dak that he was carrying. One of the boys, it is said, has made a statement divulging sensational secrets about various conspiracies implicating several persons including a boy who is the son of Mahant Kirpanath of Gurdaspur.

The boy when produced before thes court denied having made a statement attributed o him.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 6.

Previous closing	10.51
To-day's opening	10.31
Difference	—.20
To-day's closing	10.29
Difference	—.22

Broach Expectations:—
July/August Rs. 134
April/May Rs. 200

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 6.

Previous closing	5.53
To-day's opening	5.44
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing	5.41
Difference	—.12

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED —CANDIDATES for Electrical Engineering College opening at Bombay. Preparation for London City and Guilds examination. Railfare Paid. Prospectus on -/2/- stamps TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA, LTD., Delhi.
A R 5386

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
P

Trade Announcement.

BROKERS, SUPPLIERS and COMMISSION AGENTS of Cotton, Art. Silk, Spun Silk, woollen and mercerised yarns of every count and quality, foreign and Indian both, also metal sheets, C. M. SHAH & CO., 59, Tambakanta, Bombay 3.
A R5393

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED— An economical STEAM ENGINE and BOILER of 175 B.H.P. Apply to:— THE STANDARD TILE & CLAY WORKS, LTD., P.O. FEROKE, (South Malabar).
N 3186

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

G. D. A. RESULTS (1931).

SYDENHAM COLLEGE: 50 PER CENT. PASSES.

All the successful candidates from the College passed at the 1st attempt.

Special Classes for those joining late and others requiring additional help. Apply for admission to: PRINCIPAL, 90, Hornby Road, MBAY 1.
3233

Public Notices.

WANTED.

1. Office—District Board, Gaya.
2. Post and Pay—A permanent DISTRICT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 800—40—1,000.
3. Qualifications—I (a) must hold the degree of Bachelor of Engineering of any British or Indian University or (b) must have obtained a certificate of having passed the Final Examination in the Civil Engineering Course of the Thomson Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, or, (c) must have obtained at a recognised school of Engineering in the United Kingdom a diploma which is recognised by the Institute of Civil Engineers (United Kingdom) as exempting the holder from Sections A and B of the associate membership examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers in the United Kingdom. or (d) must have passed Sections A and B of the associate membership examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers in the United Kingdom.
AND
II. (a) must have held charge of and carried out important construction works for not less than five years and must produce a certificate from his immediate Engineering superior during such employment that his work and conduct were satisfactory and a similar certificate from his employer, and if he was employed as the District Engineer of a District Board, must produce such certificate from both the Chairman and the Inspector of Local Works, and (b) must also produce evidence that his knowledge of the vernacular of the district is such as to qualify him for employment as a District Engineer.
4. Terms—Shall be on probation for two years.
5. Officer to whom application should be made—Chairman, District Board, Gaya.
6. Date by which application should be submitted—31st July, 1931.

NOTE: All applications from intending candidates should be submitted in a sealed and registered cover and be superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the candidate being unsuccessful.

RAMESHWAR PRASAD SINGH,
Chairman, District Board,
Gaya.
The 4th July, 1931.
3269

NOTICE

WANTED, for Hindu College, Delhi, the following staff:—

1. LECTURER in ENGLISH.
2. LECTURER in ECONOMICS.
3. LECTURER in HISTORY and POLITICAL SCIENCE.
4. LECTURER in PHILOSOPHY (for 2 years at present with prospects of becoming permanent).

Applicants should be qualified to teach up to the M.A. Standard and must have already had some teaching experience. Applicants for the Lecturership in Philosophy should have preferably taken Logic and Psychology in their M.A.

These posts are in the higher grade of the College service. The normal starting salary being Rs 200/-. Higher starting salaries will be paid to men with exceptional qualifications. Excellent prospects and benefit of the provident fund.

Selected candidates will have to join their posts on 5th October, 1931.

Applications stating lowest salary acceptable should reach the PRINCIPAL on or before the 25th July, 1931.

HINDU COLLEGE, DELHI.
Dated 4th July, 1931.
3270

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a SPECIAL RESOLUTION has been passed on 29th June, 1931, to voluntarily wound up the INDIAN NATIONAL INDUSTRIES LTD. (In voluntary liquidation).
R5391

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Creditors of the Indian National Industries, Ltd. (In Voluntary liquidation) will be held on SATURDAY, the 25th July, 1931, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at Ready Money Mansion, Churchgate Street, Bombay, to appoint a Liquidator.
R5391

Public Notices

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Katni Cement and Industrial Company, Limited, will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th August, 1931, at 5 P.M. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st March 1931.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of dividends on first and second Preference, Ordinary and Deferred shares.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of J.B. Boman-Behram, Esq., and Morarji Mulraj Khatau, Esq., J.P., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th July to 4th August, 1931 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1931.
3262.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 7049/123-E of 1931.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor-in-Council, proposes to make the following additional Rule 6 (the existing Rules 6 and 7 being renumbered 7 and 8) under sub-clause (ii) of clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, which is hereby published for the information of the public as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, and notice is hereby given that the draft rule will be taken into consideration by the Commissioner of Police on or after the 27th July, 1931.

(2) Any objections or suggestions which may be sent to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before the aforesaid date will be considered:—

DRAFT RULE.

6. "Whenever music is played in connection with a procession in any street or public place, the persons forming the procession shall keep to the left side of the road, and shall to the best of their ability, allow all other persons whether proceeding in vehicles or on foot, to use the road."

G.S. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 23rd June, 1931.
3271.

NOTICE

The DHOLPUR STATE Sand Stone Quarries will be leased out by Public Auction at Dholpur on 25th July, 1931, at 9 a.m. in my office.

Conditions of the contract as also other particulars concerning it can be ascertained at my Office.

JUDICIAL SECRETARY.
3267

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 310 OF 1930.

Re: MUNALAL SAWALRAM AGARWALA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gaiwady, Dadyseth Agiary Lane, formerly doing business in partnership with Parbhulal Bhanfram Agarwala as a Commission Agent in Cloth in the name of Parbhulal Munalal at Lakhmidas Khimji Market and now Unemployed: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 16th September, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1931.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
3272

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
All-Talking Comedy Riot
AROUND THE CORNER
featuring
GEORGE SIDNEY, & C. MURRAY
of "Cohen & Kelly's Fame.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Truth about Second Marriages
LILA LEE & CONRAD NAGEL
IN
"SECOND WIFE"
All-Talking Dramatic Sensation

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Alluring Chinese Star
ANNA MAY WONG
IN
"THE FLAME OF LOVE"
All-Talking, Singing Picture

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA.

(APPELLATE CIVIL JURISDICTION.)

Appeal to His Majesty in Council No. 29 of 1929.
(Appeal from Original Decree No. 124 of 1923).
RAJA RAU BAHADUR SINGH ..... Appellant to England.

versus

NAGARSETH KASTURBHAI MANIBHAI & CO..... Respondent to England.

To,
NAGARSETH KASTURBHAI MANIBHAI, son of late Mani-Bhai Param Bhai, residing in Ahmedabad, in Bombay Presidency on behalf of himself and as claiming to represent the whole Murtipujak, Sitamber Community of Nadia, District Ahmedabad.

TAKE NOTICE that the record in the above appeal to His Majesty in Council, which has been preferred against the judgment and decree of this Court, passed in the above appeal from Original Decree No. 124 of 1929, dated the 4-9-29 was despatched to the Registrar of His Majesty's Privy Council on 25-11-30.

Dated this 1st day of July, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and thirty-one.

By Order,
(Sd.) S. SINGH.
Deputy Registrar.
3268

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE LIQUOR SHOPS AT ARTHUR ROAD, BHOIWADA, PAREL AND DHARAVI.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 770 of 1930 (Bapuji D. Daruwalla vs. Damodar D. Padwal and another), Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 13th instant at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Liquor Shop No. 234 at Arthur Road:—

All the stock-in-trade of the liquor shop No. 234 such as kegs, counter with stand, cupboard, clock, benches, stools, measures, hydrometer, glasses etc.

On the same day at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Liquor Shop No. 201 at Bhoiwada, Parel:—

In Suit No. 769 of 1930 (Bapuji D. Daruwalla vs. Damodar D. Padwal and another):—

All the stock-in-trade of the liquor shop No. 201 same as above.

On the same day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Liquor shop No. 224 at Dharavi.

In Suit No. 772 of 1930 (Bapuji D. Daruwalla vs. Damodar D. Padwal and another):—

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FOX PICTURE

IT SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO GET COLD

Dr. P. P. Pillai On Whitley Report

SIMLA, July 3.
(By Mail).

Dr. P. P. Pillai, the Director of the Indian Office of the International Labour Office, has issued the following statement: "the report of the Whitley Commission covers such extensive ground, and makes such detailed recommendations that I should not like to pass any hasty judgment on it. Of all the enquiries initiated in India in recent times, it is to the Labour enquiry that I attach the greatest importance. Even though the political and constitutional question has for the time being dwarfed the other major problems of the country, and even though we have been having Commissions on industry, agriculture, tariffs and what not, to chak out line of economic development, it is the Whitley report alone that has adopted the correct method of approach to the problems which confront us. For here we are dealing with human values, and it is the sociological and not merely constitutional or economic motive which has been made the guiding principle for the future reconstruction of India. All our efforts to-day are to create a real democracy in the country, and however much the Whitley proposals may fall short of the demands of the workers, their immediate adoption by the Government would create a substantial foundation on which to build the democracy of the future. It is, however, essential that the report should not be allowed to get cold, and immediate steps should be taken to analyse the politico-economic bearings of tue Labour Commission's findings and to frame in co-operation with the Local Governments, programmes for putting them into effect, with as little delay as possible. Impending constitutional reforms and temporary financial embarrassments should not be availed of as excuses to defer action.

COMMISSION CONGRATULATED

There is just one point, because it is topical, which I would like to single out and on which I should like to offer my congratulations to the Commission. I refer to its considered verdict that labour in the new Constitution should be made a federal subject. It would have been dangerous to have adopted any other course; since, in a compact economic unit like India, it is imperative that the social policy should develop on uniform lines. Any other solution would have led to unhealthy provincial rivalries and left the door open on the one hand to merciless capitalist exploitation in some places, and in some places on the other to the rapid infiltration of revolutionary ideas among our usualy peaceful working population. I sincerely trust that this verdict of the Commission will be upheld by the Round Table Conference.

On the whole I think it will be generally agreed that the Commissioners have deserved well of the country by the comprehensive manner in which they have interpreted and acted upon their terms of reference.—A.P.

Rural Reconstruction

VOLUNTEERS CLEAN VILLAGES

THEY WALK WITH THEM AND TALK WITH THEM.

(From Our On Correspondent.)
AMRELI, July 2.

The volunteers of the Kathiawar Sewak Samiti began their tour on the 9th June and visited Varasda, Chakargarh, Devalia, Giria and other villages about ten in number. The village propaganda consisted of items like Khadi propaganda, prohibition, village cleanliness, adequate sanitary arrangements.

VOLUNTEERS CLEANSE VILLAGES.

At every village informal meetings were held every evening and the public was made to understand the benefits and advantages of village reconstruction. The volunteers began to cleanse the villages and the villagers helped them in their task. They also inquired about the grievances of the farmers. The effect of the whole tour was unique inasmuch as the villagers have made it their regular duty to improve their villages.

TALK WITH THEM AND WALK WITH THEM.

The Kathiawar Sevak Samiti is to be congratulated for such a task and it is hoped that the volunteers of other parts of Kathiawar will try to go into the villages, talk with the villagers, walk with them and be villagers themselves for improving village life.

INDIA'S NATIONAL FLAG.

Must Represent Workers & Peasants.

The following is the suggestion of the Ghatkopar Youth League Flag Committee regarding the design of India's National Flag:—

The present design of the National Flag, communally interpreted as it is, should be set aside, and a new design borne with pure nationalism should be adopted.

The new flag, we suggest, is whole red with one white strap running at its diagonal from left up to right down.

In support of it our arguments are as under:

Red is the flag of the poor (Proletariat) in general. It is the flag of the peasants and the workers of the world. It is the flag of the Socialists of the world. It is the symbol of Internationalism.

India is an agricultural country. The vast majority of her population is peasantry; the majority of the rest being workers. Congress avowedly is an organization more of the poor than of the rich, more of the Kisans than of the Jagirdars. And their symbol, the red must shine predominantly in the flag of the Congress and as such of the Nation. Further Red is Internatonalism linked to ideas represented by it.

The Red has an international reputation and acceptance. It stands the greatest chance of being accepted by all the nations. The Red, therefore, should be predominantly placed in the flag of India, if India sincerely wishes to join that family of all Nations.

The White strap is the insertion of India's nationalism in that banner of Internationalism, and may be done away with when Internationalism is a complete reality.

Among other suggestions received by us were the following noteworthy.

(1) White flag with India's map lines in red.

(2) Orange flag with red strap running at its diagonal.

(3) Orange in the place of white in the present flag.

Federation Through Federal College

MAHARAJA OF DHOLPUR'S SCHEME

We understand that a summary of the scheme prepared by His Highness the Maharaja of Dholpur was placed before the Princes' Conference in Bombay which held its sessions recently. It contains four principal points:

1. That the Princes should come together for definitely specified and limited purposes.
2. One of the purposes would be the establishment of an Electoral College to elect representatives of the States to the Federal Legislature. It was also called Constituent College.
3. That this body so constituted should act through its executive as an advisory body to the Viceroy.
4. The States were not to enter the Federation individually or collectively, but through the Federal college.

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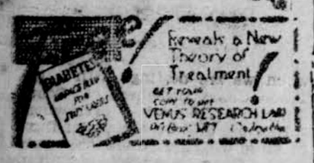

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PICKETING, A BOON TO HANDLOOM WEAVERS

—:o:—

Pt. Jawaharlal's Reply To Mr. Mahomed Husain's Objections.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM.

ALLAHABAD. July 2.

Further correspondence has passed on the question of picketing between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the president of the city Congress Committee, and Haji Syed Mahomed Husain, bar-at-law, one of the signatories to the first letter addressed to the president of the Congress Committee on behalf of the Muslim cloth merchants questioning the wisdom of the committee's decision to resume picketing. On receiving the reply of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to his first letter. Haji Syed Mahomed Husain addressed another letter to Mr. Nehru yesterday in the course of which he (Haji Mahomed Husain) said:—

MR. MAHOMED HUSAIN'S LETTER.

"I am indeed very much surprised to find that you contest the accuracy of certain well-known facts referred to in my letter and ask for an explanation and justification of the statements contained therein. I hasten to reply more for the reason that it appears that either you are entirely ignorant of facts or you are labouring under a serious error and in any case a person of your responsibility, position and influence will be able to do a lot of good if the facts are shown to him in their true colours.

"You refer to the provisional agreement with the Government of India in respect of picketing, but as I said in my letter the Mussalmans are not concerned with it and they were neither a party to the declaration of war nor to the truce. I am mostly concerned with the peace between the two communities without which no amount of agitation and no kind of constitution can give relief to this unfortunate country and to shut one's eyes to this fact to keep this country under permanent bondage and suffering. This very vital question has always been avoided and the result is that to-day the communal feeling is worse than ever before in the history of India.

"There are three points to which I confine my reply:

How the picketing of foreign cloth axects the communal question;

How the Muslim weavers are affected by the campaign;

Whether the Mussalmans have refrained from joining the Congress or not.

"I take the last first as it affects the other two. The proof of the fact that the Mussalmans as a body refrained from joining the Congress campaign can easily be found by attending the Congess demonstrations and meetings where the Mussalmans will be prominent by their absence; the resolutions of the All-India Muslim League, the All-India Muslim Conference, the largest section of Jamiat Ulema and other recognised Muslim institutions, dissociating themselves from the Congress; recent meetings held in every corner of India endorsing the Muslim conference view; admission of Mahatma Gandhi himself that he is unable to speak on behalf of 8 crores of Mussalmans and the register of Congress members, which will prove the rule by pointing out the exception. This ought to be sufficient to convince any man of the truth of my assertion.

"You refer to the Frontier Muslims who had their own grievances against the Government and were agitating for their local wrongs. Their participation was mainly due to the mishandling of the situation by the Government and the timely propaganda of the Congress. How were these proud and gallant people treated at the time of Frontier reform debate in the Assembly by the Swarajists? The Government has annexed a large area of land and built a road as a result of these gallant people laying down their lives for the Congress. Did Mahatma Gandhi or the Congress member this fact at the time of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact when the restoration of property and other matters of a similar nature were pressed for?

"The answer to this will be found in my letter of yesterday that the Muslims are aware of the efforts of various parties to exploit some of the Muslims for their ends.

"I am sure it ill becomes those to cite and admire the courage and gallantry of people who were left in the lurch by them at the time of settlement after full advantage was taken of the sacrifices they had made. The Mussalmans feel that they did their level best to settle the communal question with the Congress and other Hindu bodies, but none took any serious notice of them and even the settlements reached were turned down and ignored and the movement started without the slightest regard to their wishes. They now resent the interference of the Congress with their freedom of action and say that the Congress has no right to force either the buyer or the dealer to refrain from doing what they are entitled to do.

"The riot at Benares was the direct result of this picketing and was undoubtedly a communal riot. The riot at Cawnpore was also the result of forcing a 'hartal' on Mussalmans.

"Anything which is forced by the Congress upon the Muslims against their will and resented by them is bound to result in a communal outburst.

"The weavers generally used foreign yarn particularly of silk and gold thread and most of their trade depended upon silk or mixture of cotton silk which has entirely gone. The condition of the weavers of Bengal, Bihar. Benares and Azamgarh is most pitiable. The majority of them have been reduced to starvation. Others who deal in cotton material cannot sell their stocks as the Hindus will not buy it and the Mussalmans do not favour it.

"The Mussalmans are very poor and it is no argument to say that, as other non-Muslims are suffering patiently they should also suffer.

"In conclusion I appeal to you to direct all your energies to bring about happy relations between the communities even at the sacrifice of every other activity as this and this alone can bring real Swaraj and happiness to this country."

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S REPLY.

The following is the text of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's letter sent the same evening to Haji Syed Mahomed Husain, in reply:—

"I am obliged to you for your letter of to-day's date. I have read it carefully and tried to appreciate your viewpoint but I regret I have not been wholly able to do so. So far as the National Congress is concerned I can speak with a measure of authority as I have been closely associated with its working in the city and district of Allahabad, in the United Provinces and in all India. Speaking with this authority and with the experience which I possess in this connection, which, you will agree with me, must of necessity be far greater than yours, allow me to assure you that your ideas about the Congress have little to do with the facts.

"It is a fact that the Congress contains a great majority of Hindus because Hindus happen to live in large numbers in this country. It is also a fact that a considerable number of Muslims have not yet identified themselves with the Congress. But every one knows that large numbers of Muslims are in the Congress and that some Muslims are among its most distinguished and trusted leaders and counsellers. Every one knows also that the Congress contains in its wide fold able and respected representatives of every other community in India—the Sikhs, Christians, Parsees, Jews, etc.

"It will serve little purpose for me to waste my time and yours in arguing about the relative numbers or strength of the two main political groups among the Muslims to-day—those who style themselves nationalists and the others. That is a matter for Muslims themselves to settle and you have no doubt read the recent interesting and illuminating utterances of Dr. Ansari on the subject. So far as I am concerned I can say this that it has been a proud privilege for me to be associated as a comrade-in-arms with many a Muslim friend and colleague.

"The Congress has always stood for communal unity and instead of avoiding this vital question has put it in the forefront of its programme. As you know well, the difficulties in the way are not of the making of the Congress. But inspite of these difficulties I have no doubt that communal unity will come and nationalism will triumph in the end.

"In regard to your charges of the Congress betraying our comrades of the North-West Frontier Province may I suggest that you might take the opinion of these very gentlemen on the subject?

"I am afraid I must again beg of you to visit certain villages inhabited by weavers before you for any opinion about their past or present condition. It is a well-known fact that the machine industry was slowly but surely killing weaving as a cottage industry and throwing out of employment vast numbers of our weavers, who fell back upon the land. This and other causes resulted in the rural population of India actually increasing during the last hundred years or so, although in every other country the urban population has been increasing rapidly. It was with the coming of the non-co-operation movement of eleven years ago that the poor weaver got his first chance after his long neglect. And in many places, to my personal knowledge, his mud but gave place to a brick-built house.

"As the swadeshi and hand-spinning movements have advanced the weaver has prospered. Our present movement for the boycott of foreign cloth has been of great benefit to him. The great majority of weavers use yarn manufactured by Indian mills. This is encouraged by us and thus there is no question of boycott. A small number of weavers doing very fine work use foreign yarn. In theory we boycott foreign yarn but in practice we do not go to the handloom weaver who uses foreign yarn. Certainly there has not been any question of picketing him or his products. Thus the great majority of weavers who use hand-spun or Indian mill spun yarn have greatly profitted by our movement and the small number of weavers who use foreign yarn have also as a rule indirectly profited and have certainly not lost as a whole. If you wish to study this question, in order to arrive at correct conclusions, I shall be happy to suggest some books to you. I would also recommend you studying the satistics compiled by various Government departments.

"The Congress does not propose to interfere with the freedom of action of anyone. I pointed out to you in my last letter that there was no question of force of compulsion. The strength and force of the National Congress is based on the good will and confidence of the people of this great country. It has no armies or police forces to enforce its decisions. All it can do is to appeal to all the children of this common motherland of ours. If they heed this appeal, well and good. If they do not heed it, they are free to go their several ways and there is nobody to prevent them or coerce them.

"The boycott of foreign cloth is a purely economic question. It has nothing to do with the communal question; it has nothing to do, except indirectly, with Swaraj or political rights. It has everything to do with stopping a big drain from India and with raising the standard of the poor, whoever they may be. In this economic campaign all can joint whatever their other differences may be.

"I visited this morning every cloth dealer in the central parts of Allahabad city and I explained to him what our policy was. I am glad to say that every one—Hindu or Muslim—whether he agreed with me wholly or not, appreciated my viewpoint. All that our volunteers were doing for the present was to plead in the street with intending purchasers to buy swadeshi cloth only. But if in spite of this appeal they wanted to buy foreign cloth they were free to do so.

"You will thus see that the Congress is not forcing anything upon the Muslims or Hindus against their will. We only plead with our fellow countrymen, and I shall live in hope that when you have a thoroughly appreciated our viewpoint you will willingly offer your co-operation in this great undertaking."—"Leader."

"GANDHI DINNER" IN NEW YORK

—:o:—

Influential Americans Pay Tribute To Mahatmaji

(From A Correspondent).
NEW YORK, June 5.
(By Mail).

More than two hundred influential Americans gathered at a dinner in honour of Mahatma Gandhi at Hotel Astor, one of the historic places in New York, on June 4. The dinner was organized by Mr. Shailendranath Ghose. The purpose of the gathering was to inform the American public over the radio of the invaluable work Mahatma Gandhi is doing for world civilization through his new dynamic philosophy of non-resistence and also to let the Mahatma know that the substantial and worthwhile portion of American public opinion supported him in his fight for full freedom of India.

It was a very enthusiastic crowd. The dining hall was full of life and colour. The American Stars and Stripes as well as Tricolour of Hindustan were flying in the windows in all their glory. Several American ladies had added colour to the gathering by wearing richly coloured saris.

SENATOR'S TRIBUTE.

Among the speakers were Major Eugene F. Kinkead, Judge Daniel F. Cohalan, Mr. Upton Close. Mrs. Theresa Mayer Durlach, Miss Mary Siegrist and Mr. Ghose. Senator Royal S. Copeland who had been scheduled to speak sent a message of good wish since he had to go visit his father that suddenly got ill. Said the Senator in his letter. "Everybody in the civilized world has been impressed by the sacrifices and specific appeal of Mahatma M. K. Gandhi. As a result of his mission, I am sure better things are in store for India.'

Major Kinkead, as the toastmaster, spoke with both passion and feeling. He pointed out the case of Ireland, stressing upon the British propaganda that Ireland could not exist apart from England and that the Irish could not govern themselves. His eyes glittered when he said that the Irish 5 per cent. bonds were selling at present at a higher rate than similar issues of the British Empire and that the credit of the Irish Free State was equal to that of any other state in the world.

"Since Yorktown's glorious hour" he continued, "this nation fostered those who fought freedom's fight and India may count upon our assistance and support." Referring to Mahatma Gandhi, he said: "India's naked saviour is more powerful in his breech cloth than all the armed forces of the world's greatest empire. Victory follows to close at hand." "Liberty has drawn heavy libations from Gandhi's great heart. Thank God he has more to give. We stand uncovered in his presence. We salute the finest spiritual force of the Eastern World. May the spirit of Washington guide him to victory."

UNIQUE METHOD.

Mr. Upton Close dwelt on how Gandhi had been welding the second largest nation into an economic unity. He hoped the British statesmen would concede what Gandhi asks them, otherwise they would, holding on like the Roman Empire, bring themselves to ruin in the welter of imperial breakdown. He said "Gandhi's battle was more than that of the Indian nation fighting for freedom. It was that of humanity versus oppression." He concluded, "Gandhi is the greatest of to-day's makers of new nations," said Mr. Close. "He is the greatest because unlike the others, he would sacrifice his nation's hope of independence rather than commit one act of violence or chicanery to attain it. Gandhi will outlive both India and Great Britain as Jesus of Nazareth outlived both Judea and Rome."

Mrs. Durlach termed Gandhi "the acknowledged leader of the world to-day." She told how Gandhi explicitly believed in the religious ideals of his country, but substituting social and political salvation for the individual and Swaraj for Nirvana.

Judge Cohalan said, "Give freedom to India, and they will grow as we in the United States have grown."

The speeches were broadcast all over the United States and through short waves to Europe.

BULLETIN No. 3. Juvenol Nagar, 7th July, 1931.
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FIELD, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP

—:o:—

The Whitley Report—On T. U. Unity—Indian Seaman And Law—Population Problem—Labour Movement In Latin America.

THE WHITLEY REPORT

A Charter For Capitalist Stability.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

The Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour has justified the stand taken by the All-India Trade Union Congress at Nagpur and most of the important Trade Unions in the country. Though the boycott was not as through a success as that been passed on 29th June, 1931, to voluntarily wound up the INDIAN the chairmanship of Sir John Simon, it did in no small measure demonstrate the protest of the intelligent and conscious section of the Indian Trade Union movement against the packed Commission. The report that is now published provides, in fact, dismal reading and the recommendations contained therein only confirm what was said when the personnnel of the Whitley Commission was announced, namely, the Commission's main business would be not so much to alleviate the miserable and in most cases shocking conditions of the Indian working class as to stabilise capitalist production by throwing such sops to the sweated labour as would conduce to the progress of a purely cent. per cent. capitalist enterprise.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

A careful study of the recommendations from the point of view of the factory worker will, there is no doubt, expose the hollow nature of the Whitley Charter to the Indian worker. But one must admit the service the Report has done to the cause of Indian Labour. It has brought out in broad relief the horrible conditions under which the Indian worker has to labour. The "Daily Herald" of London is not at all wrong when it blames the British Government for such a state of affairs in this country. "The horrible story cannot be read by Englishmen", says the Labour journal "without a sense of shame for these things not merely exist under British rule; they have grown up under it..." "We are still responsible to India and cannot tolerate the continuance of the horror that is today the life of the Indian workers and family". These are bold words, boldly expressed. But if what happens in India to-day is any indication of the "responsibility" of which the "Herald" talks so gullibly, then it would be in the best interests of the Indian masses to end that "responsibility" as speedily as possible.

OUT OF TUNE.

Coming to the recommendations of the Commission one is struck with the complete absence of a correct appreciation of the mass psychology and the tentacles the Commission seeks to place on the regulation of factory work and wages, are absolutely out of tune with the times. They constitute a formidable obstruction to the Scientific growth of free Trade Unionism. In other words the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour taken as a whole and placed juxtaposition with the currents of modern Trade Union organisation mean this that the working class organisations should be only means to help the capitalist and not organisation for the assertion of the right of the organised workers of India.

CHARTER FOR CAPITALISM.

To put it in plain words the Whitley Report is in fact a charter of stability to Indian capitalism and is an attempt to obstruct the organised move of the Indian workingclass from playing its historical role in the struggle for National Independence. For modern Trade Unions are not merely organisations for the gradual reformation of the economic conditions of the wage-slaves; but are, though primarily concerned with the economic grievances of the working class, potentially political bodies working for a radical change in the present structure of society whose basis is founded in gross iniquities and injustices. It has to be borne in mind that modern political parties are not merely political. They are formed on the basis of their economic policies. It is economics that gives the basic programme for political action. To ignore this is to ignore hard facts, however uncomfortable they may appear to be on the surface.

WANTED SUMMARY ACTION.

In these circumstances the reception the Whitley recommendations will receive from the organised working classes is obvious. As Mr. Bakhle says, the recommendations are such that not even the most moderate elements in the Trade Union Movement in India can enthuse over. They deserve summary action. They also call for a careful examination, if only to expose their hypocritical nature. These recommendations will be dealt with in these columns from week to week.

How To Effect Unity In Indian Trade Union Movement.

*II

(By S. K. VIDYARTHI) ("Chronicle" Special.)

The function of a Trade Union is to defend and advance the immediate interests of the working class within the frame-work of the capitalist society. Collective bargaining is the basic principle of Trade Unionism. The British working class had to go throguh the stormy period of Chartism before they were enfranchised, and labour legislations of the seventies was possible. The beginning of the British conservative Trade Unionism can be traced back in the eighties, that is, after the establishment of such political and economic conditions as permitted the defence and promotion of the immediate interests of the working class within the frame-work of the capitalist society. At that time the fathers of Fabianism maintained that the task of the British working class was no longer to secure more rights, but to exercise the rights already won. For our present purpose it is not necessary to disprove the correctness of the Fabian theory. Indian labour movement cannot possibly accept that theory, simply because it is not aplicable to the conditions of our country. Whoever can assert that the Indian workers have the political rights enjoyed by their peers in England half a century ago? Still, most of the Indian labour leaders draw their inspiration from the conservative Trade Unionism of Britain, and try to build up Trade Unions of the British type.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

The principle of collective bargaining, likewise, is unavailable for the present conditions of India. The workers of India do not possess the right of bargaining collectively with the employers. They have still to gain this right, and they are not going to get it for asking. No right is ever secured so simply. The employers agree to deal with the workers collectively, only when these develop powerful organizations. The workers win the right of collective bargaining under the pressure of a powerful sanction—by dint of their ability to withold labour collectively. Most of the Indian Trade Unions, as at present constituted and directed, are no instruments of collective bargain between the workers and employers. They are impotent and docile agencies through which the dictatorship of these latter is exercised.

Development of the capitalist commodity production destroys the community of interest between the master and the journeyman of the mediaeval guild. One grows into the capitalist employer entirely divorced from the process of production, thriving upon unpaid labour. The other becomes a wage-slave, deprived of the last vestige of proprietory right upon the produce of his labour. The mediaeval relationship of collaboration and co-operation is replaced by one of irreconcilable antagonism. The continual development of capitalist production accentuates and aggravates this new social relationship. The wage-slave possessing nothing but his labour-power must try to sell it at the highest possible price. On the other hand, the source of profit of the employer being unpaid labour he tries to buy it at the cheapest possible price.

INDIVIDUALISM.

Individualism, the philosophical foundation of the democratic state, confers on the worker the "liberty" of selling his labour-power in the competitive market. So long as the workers appear in the labour-market to sell their only commodity individually, they are at the mercy of the employers. They must compete with each other, thereby enabling the capitalist to buy the labour power he needs at the cheapest price. In other words, so long as the workers seek employment individually and can be treated individually, the wages remain on the lowest level. Therefore, unrestricted competition is a tenet of capitalist economy. The combination of workers in contradistinction to the disrupted guilds, is condemned as violating the sacred cult of individualism.

Bhulai Bhanjram Agarwala as a Commission Agent in

list philosophy of individualism. It grows out of the local background of class-antagonism, to defend and further the interests of the workers at the expense of the employers.

"LABOUR ARISTOCRACY".

Rising thus the Trade Union tends towards conservatism only when the immediate demands of the workers are more or less satisfied within the frame-work of capitalism. This happens only in the period of capitalist prosperity, and only in those countries where capitalist prosperity attains an exceptionally high level. It was the case in England, particularly in the hey-day of colonial expansion. "The Workshop of the World" had to run full-steam to keep the customers fully supplied. Any dislocation of production, owing to labour troubles, would mean loss of highly profitable trade. Then the tremendous profit derived from the monopoly of world trade, phenomenally augmented by colonial booty, enabled the British capitalists to throw some crumbs to the workers. This laid down the foundation of a "labour aristocracy" and conservative Trade Unionism.

WHAT T. U. SHOULD BE.

India has never experienced normal capitalist development, not to mention prosperity. Not the very least improvement in the condition of the Indian workers can take place automatically as in the countries of normal capitalist development. One thing must be known by the Indian labour leaders: even in the period and in the lands of exceptional capitalist prosperity the empioyers do not make concessions to the workers out of the fulness of heart. The standard of living of the working class rises automatically as an inevitable consequence of general prosperity. Better conditions of work and healthy conditions of life raise the productivity of labour. Higher wages increases the purchasing power of the masses. The result thereof is expansion of trade which in its turn quickens the growth of industry. The capitalists spend more on the maintenance and reproduction of their wage-slaves, when they find it a profitable investment. It is not so in India. Here the cost of production must be kept on the lowest level; the labour must be bought at the cheapest price. The British would not invest their capital in India, unless it could fetch a higher profit here than at Home. The Indian capitalists can compete with foreign rivals only by exploiting the cheapness of labour to the greatest extent. So the least improvement in the life of Indian workers can take place only when irresistible pressure is brought to bear puon the employers and the State. To discharge their modest function of defending and furthering the immediate interests of the workers, the Trade Unions in India must be the organs for exercising this pressure.

IMMEDIATE QUESTION.

The immediate question before the Indian Trade Union movement is: How to protect the workers from the most unbearable excesses of exploitation? Even the demand for higher wages is receding to the background. It is being replaced by the exigency of maintaining the present starvation wages. Indian Trade Unions are signally failing to resist wage-cuts and retrenchment. Indeed, the labour leaders, with their notion of collective bargaining, are suggesting lower wages as an alternative for retrenchment, and thinking that the axe will hurt less, if it is applied in consultation with them.

FIRST CONDITION.

The first condition for the building up of a united Trade Union movement in our country is to discard pre-conceived notions. The peculiar conditions of the country must be taken into consideration. It must be determined what can be and what cannot be done in the given conditions. The fate of the starving workers should not be staked on weapons that are not available except in imagination. Indian labour movement is a bitter struggle for existence. It is not legislation for which the Indian workers must fight. It is for bread, for some guarantee against dire starvation on the street.

Indian workers do not want bureaucratic machinery which problems of the country, and even though we have been having two days in the week at 4 oz., no coffee and no milk.

INADEQUATE RATIONS.

The inadequacy of provisions given to Indian seamen has been time and again emphasized by the Indian Seamen's Union, Bombay, which has demanded double the quantity of provisions other than rice, flour, 'dal', dry-fish and curry-stuffs, and for inclusion of coffee and milk in the scale, the whole revised list being incorporated in the Articles of Agreement. Further, in the event of reduction of supply or deterioration in quality of rations, the maximum compensation payable under Section 86 of the Indian Act is "As. 8/- in the case of European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman and three annas in the case of a lascar or native seaman." What a striking disparity in the matter of the food allowance of an Indian as compared to a European seaman. The former gets only a third of what the latter gets!

WORKING HOURS.

The working hours on board in either case have not been codified, but the convention and mutual agreement between the European employer and European seamen is to restrict the hours, as though by law, in the case of the European seaman. The tendency on the part of the latter is to claim a normal eight-hour day and over-time allowance for refer to its considered verdict. the Indian seaman the number of hours he is required to serve are at the discretion of the ship's Officer—Chief Officer, Engineer or Purser, as the case may be—under whom he serves. In the case of the Indian deck "hands" it is generally ten or evtn more, in the case of the Engine room crew nine to ten hours, while the Saloon crew, whose work is of the nature of domestic service, have to serve for not less than 14 hours a day.

NO OVER-TIME ALLOWANCE.

No over-time allowance is paid to them as their working hours are not restricted. They are supposed to be on duty for all the time they are on board the ship. On the other hand, if the Indian seaman refuses to serve at any time even after doing his day's work he is subjected to the disciplinary provision contained in Section 99 of the Indan Act, which makes him liable to a fine extending to Rs. 1,000 or to imprisonment for a term extending to two years or to both. While the corresponding disciplinary Section 220 of the English Act does not expressly state the nature and extent of the penalty for refusal or omission of a seamen to do any lawful act, but in respect of such offence treats him as being 'guilty of misdemeanor.'

RECESS AMENITIES.

The Indian Act is silent inregard to the occupation of recess hours of seamen. Section 259 of the English Act. however, provides that:—

"The corporation of a municipal borough, being a port in the United Kingdom, and any body corporate, association, or trustees in any such port, existing or constituted for any public purposes relating to the Government or benefit of persons engaged in the British merchant service, or to the management of docks and harbours, or for any other public purposes connected with shipping or navigation, may, with the consent of the Local Government Board, appropriate any land vested in them or in trustees for them as a site for a sailors' home, and may for that purpose either retain and apply the same accordingly, or convey the same to trustees, with such powers for appointing new trustees and continuing the trusts as they thisk fit."

Though there is no Section in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act corresponding to the above section of the English Act, still, be it said to the credit of Bombay that the construction of an Indian Sailors' Home is now in progress and, will, in all probability, be ready for occupation in about six months more, thus providing a means for the utilization of waiting periods by Indian seamen and of generally promoting their welfare in the port.

A DEFECT.

Closely connected with this question of occupation of seamen's recess hours is the question of their lodging houses in ports. Sections 214 to 217 of the English Act clearly empower every local authority in a sea port to make bye-laws relating to the licensing, inspection and sanitary conditions of seamen's lodging houses; to enforce the same upon such lodging-house-keepers; on pain of a fine extending to one hundred pounds; and to prevent over-charging of seamen by such persons. Though such legal protection is badly needed for Indian seamen in this country, unfortunately for them there are no such provisions in the Indian Act to safeguard their interests. There is no provision in the English or Indian Law for the occupation of seamen's recesses on board ships.

ACCOMMODATION ON BOARD.

Let us now direct our attention to the accommodation of seamen on board ships. Section 210 of the English Act provides for every seaman a space of "not less than 72 cubic feet and of "not less than 12 superficial feet measured on the deck or floor of that place;" whereas Section 90 of the Indian Act assigns only 36 cubic feet and 6 superficial feet of accommodation for an Indian seaman in the forecastle, as against 60 cubic feet and 10 superficial feet that it has allotted for each European seaman or apprentice. So here again the existing law requires proper modification so as to provide a reasonable standard of comfort for Indian seamen.

LOW SCALE OF COMPENSATION.

Then again we find that the scale of compensation to Indian seamen for accidents sustained by them in the course of their work on board ships is very low as compared to that allowed under the English Act. It is but equitable and fair that they should get the same scale as injured European seamen, when it is observed that the bulk of ships on which Indian crews serve are registered in the United Kingdom and other European countries.

The above hardships and grievances and the dire need for amending the Indian Merchant Shipping Act so as to give better working conditions and reasonable standard of legal protection for Indian seamen have been brought home to the Hon'ble the Commerce Member of the Government of India by a deputation of the Indian Seamen's Union, Bombay, on 1st March 1930 in New Delhi. The Union was then asked to await the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour. The Commission's Report that labour in the new Constituted an extensive enquiry about labour in general. Let us express the pious hope that its recommendations will be sufficiently comprehensive to cover all burning questions relating to Indian seamen; and that the Government will take full cognisance of the legal defects and hardships of Indian seamen enumerated above and either suitably amend the Act or embody necessary clauses in the Articles of Agreement so as to remedy the distressed lot of Indian seamen.

Legal Hardships Of Indian Seamen.

(BY SYED MUNAWAR, M.L.C., General Secretary, National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay).

II*

As regards rations, Schedule XII to the English Act gives a comprehensive scale which includes, on a daily average, 4 oz. of meat, about 3 oz. of butter, sufficient quantity of coffee and other necessary provisions issued to every European seaman who is treated on a par with a steerage passenger; whereas in the Articles of Agreement under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, an Indian seaman is given at sea and in ordinary weather (a little higher scale of course in harbour and in cold weather) quantities of principal food-stuffs which include per day only 2 oz, of ghee, meat for only

INDIA'S POPULATION PROBLEM.

(BY BIBICUS.)

The basis of proportionate population of any country depends on a citizen's food and the means to attain it. It is a deplorable fact that the standard of living of an average Indian is the lowest in the world. The band of idle beggars has added to the burden of the poor people of India and the time has come to introduce legislation to prevent begging.

Universality of marriage, child marriages and the great number of widows who are prevented from remarriage by social custom are the three factors which retard Social progress and have a bearing on the economic problem. The dangers of premature children, the product of weak and emaciated young mothers, are clearly seen from the high infant mortality figures.

PREPONDERANCE OF MALES.

Overpopulation, the influence of customs of different castes and creeds, emigration and density of population are for essential matters which deserve serious study in tackling the population problem. There are more males than females in India. The figures of females per mille of male population 524,629,763 and 894 for Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad and Sholapur respectively, at the 1921 census. There are many persons residing in villages in India while in Western Countries like Germany 72 per cent live in cities. The density of population of India is 177 per sq. mile. In Bengal and U. P. it is 578,444 per square mile respectively.

In India there is economic waste of female labour. The average life an Indian is about 23 to 24 years while that of an German, an Englishman and a Frenchman is about 48, 53 and 47 years respectively. We have got a high birth-rate accompanied by a high death-rate. In order to equibalance the health and strength of the Indian population adequate protective measures are a dire necessity.

Malthus writes that the problem of population depends on food. India has got sufficient food and is a fertile land but has no means to buy the same. In India the question centres round population and wealth and not round population and food. This leads to economic exploitation.

The old customs have been instrumental in bringing economic backwardness in India. Prof. Wadia and Joshi rightly state that education alone will increase the standard of comfort and quicken the sense of responsibility. To escape the dangers of over-population we must not fight shy of the use of modern scientific remedies like birth-control.

Trade Unionism In Latin America

A special correspondent of the German trade union journal (Gewerkschaftszeitung, No. 19 of 9th May) makes the following observations on South American trade unionism, which show how much there is still to be done, besides giving a glimpse of the very varied national and international influences at work there.

"No one knows much about trade union conditions in Central and South America: even in the countries themselves there is little knowledge and what there is is very vague. Even the International Federation of Trade Unions has not been able to get adequate information about these countries. Carefully as its last Year Book has been compiled, its tables on the trade union movement in South and Central America contain more gaps and question marks than figures, and the former are usually more reliable than the latter!

ONLY BEGINNINGS.

It is, in fact, extremely difficult to get down to rockbottom when we are dealing with the Trade Union Movement of South America. Almost everywhere things are still in a state of flux; in most countries there are only "beginnings" of trade unionism. Often, too, these beginnings disappear as fast as they appear: where there is a wild strike one day, there may be the stillness of the grave the next. It is a case of constant rise and fall—a slow stumbling forward towards freedom—the exact counterpart, in ed should act through its execu- the movement springs, to the Side by side with states with a compact system of industrialism such as Argentine and Brazil, there are others where, socially and economically, everything is in flux (Mexico, Chile): and again others sunk deep in the feudal conditions of past ages.

THE EVIL.

These manifold difficulties are aggravated by yet another—the evil which is like a cancer at the heart of the world Trade Union movement—divisions of opinion. Up to almost the end of the War, most of the countries of Central and South America were largely given over to syndicalism, which has still quite a fair number of adherents in these parts of the world as compared with Europe. But it is impossible to give any comprehensive idea of the syndicalist membership, because the Syndicalist International of Berlin would appear to be wrapped in perpetual slumber like the Sleeping Beauty; at least, it never issues any membership figures. One thing, however, is incontestable—its influence has declined very considerably.

P. A. F. OF L.

The Pan-American Federation of Labour was founded in 1918, being the joint handiwork of the American and the "free" Mexican trade union centre ..... It comprises, besides the U. S. ..... and Mexico, four of the six Central American Republics, namely, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala, also the Republics of Dominica, Cuba, Porto Rica, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Peru. But the most important countries of South America, Argentine, Brazil and Chile, hold aloof from it, as do also Uruguay and Bolivia. Formerly on friendly terms with it, the P. A. F. of L. is now, we regret to say, somewhat hostile to the I.F.T.U., which organises every year a discussion between the Latin American workers' delegates to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, in order to promote trade unionism in Latin America generally, and is now thinking of founding a permanent Latin American trade union secretariat, to be prepared by a Liaison Committee. We need do no more than mention incidentally the feverish efforts of the Red International of Labour Unions to found a "Latin American Workers' Federation," to "spoil sport" for both the P. A. F. of L. and the I. F. T. U. in any case, the Federation appears to be defunct.

FOOD FOR WORKERS.

Small as is the trade union movement of Latin America, the disputes between the various groups often take on curious forms, because the Latin worker is easily influenced and easily excited. Most organisations possess small libraries, which are much frequented. But the poor workers, hungry for education are often fed with nothing but anarchism, Syndicalism, Marxism or some other system of ideas, so that they fall victims to some antiquated dry-as-dust world outlook which has been born of some passing emotion and belongs more to the past than the present. Bitter experience of the adventurers in whom Latin American politics abound has only too frequently made the working class very distrustful of everything smacking of politics. Emotional enthusiasm for the Russian revolution has, however, kept alive some feeling for the dictatorship of the proletariat, nor are the workers by any means disinclined, under certain circumstances, for democracy and evolution!!

Let us hope that the time will soon come when, under the well-tried leadership of the I. F. T. U. the "free" national trade union centres of Latin America may learn to do useful and successful work."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Working Committee meeting, 3-0 p.m.

Harwood League: B. B. and C. I. Railway v R. A., Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 9.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

To-day's Indian Radio Programme 1 p.m.: A sponsored programme by Hanscatic Trading Co. 9-20 p.m.: Sunderabai's popular songs (with D Parwatker).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

DAVER—Ardaseer Nowrojee Daver father of Framroze and Freny, died on the 4th July at his residence "The Lily", Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

B. P. C. C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The 10th Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 12th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Straits, Shanghai and Japan per s.s "Sumatra Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m on Wednesday the 8th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of 25th ultimo arrived at Aden, at 1 p.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday (10th instant).

Steamer "Clan Macindoe" left London on the evening of 3rd instant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Miss M. Shephard, Secretary of the All-India Vigilance Association, will give short talks on "Women Policse" and "International Traffic in Women" on Wednesday (July 8th) at 5-15 p.m., at the Town Hall.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the managing council of the G. D. C. C. will be held on Wednesday (8th instant) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's premises, Congress House.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Three members will be co-opted on the Executive Committee of the Bombay Youth League. Nominations for it are invited. Nominations will be received at the League's Office till the 8th instant. Intending candidates are requested to be present at the League's Office on Thursday (9th instant) at 7 p.m.

B. D. PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary of this hospital announces following further donations towards the funds:—

The Executors of the Estates of late Mr. Burjorjee J. Mistry, in memory of late Bai Hirabai B. Mistry, who died on Roj Din Yezad, Maha Avan Yezad, Yezdezardi 1300, (For the Endowment Fund) Rs. 500; Trustees of the late Seth Ardeshir S. Framjee Patel Charity Fund Rs. 500.

Including sums less than Rs. 500, the total now stands at Rs. 3,110.

INDIAN STUDENTS' BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Mr. P. S. S. Ramalingam of Davar's College of Commerce has, by securing three Honours in Part I (Life Branch) of Chartered Insurance Institute's Examination of London, virtually secured the bracketted Second Place with another English candidate from Hull in the said examination which is held all over the British Empire. Out of hundreds of candidates appearing at numerous centres in the United Kingdom and India, one candidate only from London has secured four Honours, and two candidates have secured three Honours each, one of whom is Mr. Ramalingam. To secure an Honour, the candidate has to obtain 80 per cent marks at least.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., for the half year ended 30th June, 1931, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 37,004-9-6 brought forward amounts to Rs. 2,51,656-4-10. The Directors have resolved to declare an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent p.a. free of Income Tax on the paid up capital which will absorb Rs. 1,50,000 and to carry the balance of Rs. 1,01,656-4-10 to next account.

CONGRESS PICKETERS' CONFERENCE.

Many Suggestions, But No Decision.

A largely attended Conference of all Congress picketers in Bombay, picketing toddy and liquor shops, was held on Sunday morning at the Congress House, Sjt. K. F. Nariman, presiding. The object of the Conference was to concert measures to intensify picketing and make it more intensive.

CONGRESS MEANS BUSINESS.

Sjt. Nariman explained to the Conference, the measures which the Congress had taken in regard to the picketing campaign in the city. He made it clear that this time, as during the last campaign, the B. P. C. C. meant business and nobody should for a moment be under the delusion that picketing was a temporary measure. It was going to continue in a more intensive form than now at least for one year and, therefore, the licensees of toddy and liquor shops, if they committed the folly of resuming their licenses, must do so with the knowledge that picketing was going to be continued all the year round.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Several representatives then made suggestions of a constructive character as to how picketing could be made more effective. One of them suggested that a Vigilance Committee should be appointed to guard against the likely lapses both on the part of the picketers and of the dealers.

More than one laid emphasis on the constructive propaganda, including exhibition of charts, lantern slides, etc. One of the suggestions was that a Central Board should be appointed by the B. P. C. C. to control all picketing centrally. Another representative suggested that such a Board should consist of representatives of all Wards.

It was estimated that effective picketing all over the city would require 2,000 volinteers. Nearly 600 volunteers were to-day in active service and more were forthcoming every day and it was hoped that in a week's time they would be in a position to get the quota sufficient to cover the whole of liquor trade in the city.

India Needs State Prohibition

EFFECT OF PICKETING CAMPAIGN.

The following is issued from the Congress House:—

Drinking is by far the worst of evils that reduce a healthy human being into a physical wreck and a mental and a moral leper. He is soon converted into a poor pitiable animal with ghastly looks. Drinking is both a personal and social evil and the society which is habituated to this habit very soon degenerates.

The psychology of drinking is that one who is accustomed to it believes that it does him immense good to his body and mind and that if he were to give up the habit something terrible would happen to him. Unless this mental abberation is removed by proper and scientific information it would be very difficult to bring about a permanent change in the drinking habit of those addicted to drinking.

In a proverbially poor country like India, where more than 92.3 per cent. of the population is enveloped in ignorance, illiteracy and superstition, drinking has added to the wretchedness and poverty of the people. America has adopted a policy of Prohibition which has brought wonderful results. India, which is the poorest country in the world due to foreign exploitation, needs prohibition more than any other country. In the absence of a State policy of prohibition, picketing is one of the effective methods to make the country 'dry.'

The value of import of liquor, into British India from foreign countries shows the amount of money that enriches the foreign exchequer.

The total quantity of liquor imported fell by 5 per cent. from 75,79,003 gallons in 1929-30 to 71,82,435 in 1930-31, the corresponding decline in value being only 45 lakhs or 12 per cent. from 376 lakhs in 1929-30 to 331 lakhs in 1930-31-imports to all the provinces declined. The largest decline being in the imports into Bengal which fell by 17 and odd lakhs, while Bombay's fell by 14 lakhs.

Apart from the import of liquor from foreign countries India produces a large quantity of country liquor, toddy, etc., traffic in which must be stopped by vigorous picketing.

More Volunteers Answer Congress Call.

The picketing of toddy and liquor-shops was continued in Bombay on Monday with great were picketed than on the previous day. The response of the people to the appeal made by Congress leaders at the Picketers' Conference on Sunday seems to be very encouraging since volunteers are being enrolled on a large scale in all the seven Wards. Congress pickets are doing their work so thoroughly and conscientiously as not to give any grounds for complaint. Wherever complaints are reported the Congress authorities and inspectors at once rush to the spot and investigate into them. The resistance on the part of the dealers is also wearing off since the dealers have now unmistakably realised that this time picketing was going to be vigorously carried.

The number of lady pickets is daily increasing. Ladies are doing admirable work in places where other pickets fail. It is understood that the advantage of the presence of the Working Committee's members will be taken to organise a big demonstration in support of the picketing activities.

FEWER TENDERS.

There are rumours that although yesterday was the last day for sending in sealed tenders for licenses of toddy shops, in a majority of cases tenders have not yet been sent. It is likely that the period for sending these tenders will be further extended.

To-day picketing will be resumed at 5 p.m.

PICKETING ACTIVITIES OF C. B. B. VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Jt. Secretary of the Central Board of Bombay Volunteer Corps writes:—

"The workers and the volunteers of this Board are picketing the liquor shops from Monday (29th June). Day by day our volunteers are coming out in the field in larger numbers. Some people are trying to spread the idea that our Volunteers are only meant for propaganda and public peace work and they do not help the Congress by any other way except this. It is a mistaken notion. Our more than 100 volunteers are our Managing Committee members are picketing the liquor shops. In "A" Ward only at least 20 to 25 volunteers are going on to picket liquor shops. Sjt. Mohanlal Virji with the help of his volunteers of the Mangrod Yuvak Sangh Seva Dal is picketing liquor shops. Mr. and Mrs. Harkishendas N. Bhavsar are picketing the liquor shop. While Sjt. Bhagwandas H. Mistry with the help of the Bhavsar Volunteer Corps, does his best to remove the evil of drinking. The Fort Swayansevak Mandli is rendering useful service."

DEMONSTRATION IN DADAR.

(From A Correspondent).

DADAR, July 6.

A procession was arranged by the Gandhi Seva Mandal on Sunday last which terminated in a huge meeting held on Tilak Maidan under the presidentship of Sjt. Bhaoosaheb Shinde, the President of the Mandal. The procession contained a large number of volunteers in uniform besides hundreds of young men from Shaoo Pathak and Tarun Bharat Vyam Shala from Delisle Road led by Prof. Khamkar and Sjt. Shinde.

Several speakers including Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sjt. S. K. Patil addressed the meeting.

BABU GENU RECALLED.

Mr. Jamnadas emphasised the necessity of learning Hindi. He said it was a disgrace that inspite of this great movement, such a protest meeting should be required to be convened. He then said that liquor prohibition would not bring them Swaraj, but it was to purify themselves and learn the spirit of sacrifice. He exhorted the audience to bring about total prohibition in G Ward by peaceful picketing and strenuous propaganda and told the audience to be prepared to sacrifice themselves like "Babu Genu."

THANKS TO GANDHIJI.

Mr. S. K. Patil said that there should have been no occasion for such a protest meeting in view of the great movement, but, he said, as the liquor nuisance was there it must be stopped. He said that liquor dealers complained of loss to them but it was only due to Gandhiji that they carried on such an abominable trade without fear of violence.

The opening of the new liquor shop was a challenge to citizens of G Ward and they should force the shop to be closed by intense picketing, declared Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar. Dr. Bhosle eulogised the activities of the Mandal and hoped that it would bring complete prohibition.

BOYCOTT ALL ROUND.

Sjt. Jagtap was confident that the Mandal would bring about prohibition in G Ward.

Dr. Kharkar suggested that no tenants should come forward to occupy the rooms in the chawl where the shop was to be opened. Such a boycott, said he, would be effective and bring the owner of the chawl to his knees.

A CROP OF CRIMINAL CASES

Women Figure In Sessions Trial

Eighty-eight accused were placed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy on Monday at the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. In all there were 53 cases, out of which 15 were of murder, 5 of attempts to murder, 3 of grievous hurt, 12 of rape and attempt to commit rape, and the rest included forgery, kidnapping and theft. Among the accused, there were three women. When the charges were explained to the accused, two pleaded guilty while the rest claimed to be tried. Dallip Manuel De Souza (35) a Christian, who pleaded guilty, was charged with theft. Ratilal Odhavji (32) a Hindu, who also pleaded guilty, was charged with forgery, using as genuine a forged document, and attempt to cheat. Both of them were ordered to be produced on Tuesday to hear their sentences.

Ahilyabai (25) wife of Ganpat Kondiba, a Hindu woman stands charged with murder. Bhagibai (30), widow of Rama, another Hindu woman, stands charged with procuration of a minor girl. Nirabi Nadir (50) a Mahomedan woman, stands charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment thereof along with Bashir Abdulla (21).

An unusual feature of the sessions is that Jiwaji Tukaram, a Hindu boy aged twelve, happens to be charged with committing rape on a small girl.

All Over A Shirt

Dhondi Parbati (27) was the first accused put up for trial. He was charged with an attempt to murder Vishvanath Mariba, a motor cleaner. The accused and the complainant lived at Foras Road. The accused, according to the prosecution, charged the complainant with committing theft of a shirt. But when the complainant denied, an altercation took place. It was alleged that the accused then took out a knife and stabbed the complainant. This incident happened on March 8 at 10-30 p.m., soon after the 'Holi' was lit. A police constable who arrived on the scene, arrested the accused, and then removed the complainant to the hospital, where the patient had to stay for a month and five days.

After the prosecution witnesses were examined, the accused was called upon to make a statement. He denied the charge and stated that the complainant and three of his friends had come to assault him on that day on account of the quarrel over the shirt on the previous day. The real assailant somehow escaped. The accused alleged that he took the complainant in a victoria to a police station and reported the matter. They were taken to a hospital, where the complainant involved the accused according to the defence. No defence witnesses were put forward. After the prosecution address and the summing up were concluded, the Jury retired to consider the verdict at 2 p.m.

When the court resumed the hearing after lunch, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of causing grievous hurt with a deadly weapon.

The Judge reserved order till Tuesday.

Mr. S. B. Banaji appeared for the Crown, while the accused was undefended.

Resignation Of Mr. A. R. Mitha.

The General Secretaries, B.P.C.C. write:—

According to the report appearing in the columns of the "Hindustan and Prajamitra" an allegation is sought to be made against Sjt. Abdul Rahman Mitha, a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, that he resigned his membership of the B.P.C.C. after the award of the Election Disputes Committee and, perhaps, as a protest against it. In this connection we have to state that Sjt. Mitha sent his resignation letter to this office as early as 9th June, 1931 and the award of the Election Disputes Committee was out on the 3rd July, 1931.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department as on the 30th June, 1931, is given below:

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,52,53,83
Reserve:	
Coin and bullion	
In India:	
Silver coin	1,22,44,06
Gold bullion	17,13,59
Silver bullion	759,03
Securities (purchase price)	5 37,15

PROCESSIONS IN BOMBAY STREETS.

Draft Rule For Regulation Of Traffic.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has issued the following notification:—

"The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, proposes to make the following additional rule 6 (the existing rules 6 and 7 being renumbered 7 and 8) under sub-clause (ii) of clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, which is hereby published for the information of the public as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, and notice is hereby given that the draft rule will be taken into consideration by the Commissioner of Police on or after the 27th July 1931.

Any objections or suggestions which may be sent to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before the aforesaid date will be considered:—

DRAFT RULE.

"6. Whenever music is played in connection with a procession in any street or public place, the persons forming the procession shall keep to the left side of the road, and shall, to the best of their ability, allow all other persons whether proceeding in vehicles or on foot, to use the road."

Swadeshi Market

Smt. Lilavati Munshi writes:—

The opening ceremony of Vallabh Gally in the Swadeshi market will be performed next week. Those merchants who have rented shops are requested to arrange them in time.

There are a few shops to be let. Those willing to occupy them are requested to send in their deposit and advance money to the office of the Swadeshi Market Committee, Morarji Gokaldas Market, during this week.

DR. PAVRY'S BROADCAST LECTURE.

THE MESSAGE OF ZOROASTER.

Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, M.A., Ph.D., the Parsi Orientalist and author, will give under the auspices of the Indian State Broadcasting Service a broadcast lecture on "The Message of Zoroaster" on Thursday (9th inst.)

Dr. Pavry, who has travelled extensively both in Europe and America, delivered a series of twelve broadcast lectures, first in New York in 1925 and later in London in 1930, on the twelve great living religions of the world.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jute Shares Open Quiet.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

In the share market to-day jute shares opened quiet after the weekened and limited business was put through but as the session progressed slightly steadier feeling prevailed. In coals small turnover resulted at about last level's: Raneegunge however, were a shade easier. Teas were neglected. In Miscellaneous section India General Navigation and Railway ordy. were marked down by about 18 points while others shew no material change. Government securities were uncertain. Following were closing quotations:—

Three and a half per cent paper 61; four per cent loan 1860/70 77/14; five per cent bonds 1933 99/11; five per cent loan 1929/47 94/8; Do. 1945/55 100/4; six per cent bonds 1932 101; six per cent bonds 1933/36 100/5; six per cent U. P. Bonds 1921/47 103/10.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref. 75; Kalighat Falta Railway 53/12.

Cottons: Kesoram 2/8; New Victoria pref. 2/6.

Coals: Bhalgora 2/8; Bokaro and Ramgur 7/8; Ghusick and Muslia 3; North Damuda 2/14; Raneegunge 32/4; West Jamuria 5/8.

Jutes: Alliance ordy. 230; Anglo India ordy. 230; Barangore 113; Belvedere 347; Birla ordy. 8/12; Clive 19/4; Empire 35/14; Gourepore ordy. 271/8; Hooghly ordy. 50/4; Howrah 27/3; Kamarhatty ordy. 336; Kankinarrah ordy. 300; Kinnison ordy. 594; Lansdowne 198; National 18/12; Presidency 5/4; Reliance 53/12; Waverley 1/4.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone ordy. 8/12; Britania Engineering annas 15; Indian Iron ateel 2/15; Calcutta Tramways 4/2; Indian General Navigation ordy. 83; Cawnpore Sugar pref. 98; Samastipore Sugar 8/12.—A.P.

JAMSHEDPUR STEEL WORKS OUTPUT.

Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of June 1931 was:

	Tons.
Pig iron ...	60,449
Steel Ingots ...	48,905
Finished steel ...	34,792

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GENERAL RAINFALL.

POONA, July 6.

Yesterday's low pressure area has filled up after causing locally heavy falls of rain in the Punjab Hills and Kashmir. The monsoon has been strong in the Punjab and Kashmir and active from Konkan to Rajputana and United Provinces and in Assam. The temperature is markedly below normal in the Punjab and its neighbourhood. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, east United Provinces, east Central India, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Konkan, north Hyderabad, local in Bihar, west United Provinces, west Central India, Central Provinces, south-west Punjab, Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, Gujerat and South Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy two inches; Rangoon, Toungoo one; Akyab three-quarters; Cheerapunji four; Cox's Bazar two; Dibrugarh, Sandheads one and a-half; Chittagong one; Gauhati, Silchar three-quarters; Cawnpore four; Bahraich, Mussoorie, Nowgong, Hoshangabad two; Seoni one and a-half; Roorkee, Dehra Dun one; Bareilly three-quarters; Allahabad, Indore, Nagpur, Chanda a-half; Murree seven; Guimarg three; Srinagar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi two; Lyallpur, Montgomery, Mount Abu one and a-half; Dharampur Ambala, Udaipur, Dohad one; Kotah three-quarters; Harnai a-half; Ratnagiri six; Mahableshwar three; Khandala, Belgaum two; Bombay, Miraj one; Aurangabad, three-quarters and Ahmedabad a-half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease from Kashmir to Central Provinces, and general rain will continue in Burma, Assam and Bengal and along the west coast of the Peninsula with local falls in west Deccan and Bihar and Orissa.—A.P.

Observations Recorded.

The following table gives the details of the weather for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 4th July together with the rainfall departure from normal since January 1:—

Stations.	Past 24 hrs.	Since 1st June 1931 to date	Departure from normal
Rangoon	2.3	35.6	plus 15.1
Chittagong	0.3	11.1	—12.3
Calcutta	0.9	10.9	— 2.6
Balasore	0.2	3.8	— 5.5
Cuttack	T	3.0	— 3.7
Patna	0.1	1.3	— 3.1
Benares	0.2	3.6	— 2.9
Allahabad	0.5	6.5	plus 0.1
Cawnpore	0.7	4.4	plus 0.1
Lucknow	0.4	1.9	— 3.9
Agra	T	1.1	— 2.3
Delhi	0.6	0.7	— 3.4
Lahore	T	0.1	— 2.1
Multan	..	..	— 0.3
Peshawar	..	0.1	— 0.4
Quetta	..	0.1	— 0.1
Jacobabad	..	0	— 0.3
Hyderabad	..	0.1	— 0.5
Kharachi	..	0	— 0.9
Jodhpur	..	0.4	— 1.5
Ajmer	T	0.5	— 2.6
Rajkot	2.1	4.1	— 1.3
Surat	1.1	11.3	plus 1.0
Ahmedabad	0.9	1.6	— 4.0
Indore	0.5	3.1	— 3.8
Akola	..	4.4	— 2.0
Jubbulpore	0.6	6.6	— 3.4
Nagpur	..	6.3	— 4.2
Bombay	1.3	14.4	— 7.4
Ratnagiri	1.0	29.2	— 4.3
Poona	0.3	2.3	— 2.7
Sholapur	0.1	4.9	— 0.4
Hyderabad	..	4.3	— 1.0
Bangalore	T	2.3	— 1.1
Mysore	T	2.9	— 0.2
Madura	..	0.3	— 1.4
Madras	0.1	3.5	plus 1.1
Cocanada	1.4	5.6	0
Simla	0.4	2.0	— 7.6
Mount Abu	..	0.4	— 7.4
Colombo	1.2	12.4	plus 4.0

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 6.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 6-7-31: Colaba Point 1.02"; Fort 0.80" and J.J. Hospital 0.67".

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 16.36"; Fort 17.98" and J.J. Hospital 17.28".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930: Colaba Point 30.56"; Fort 31.97" and J.J. Hospital 29.46".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929: Colaba Point 33.09"; Fort 42.36" and J.J. Hospital 34.14".

RAINFALL FOR 24 HOURS.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 6th July, 1931:—

Station.	Rainfall.
Allahabad	0.46"
Cawnpore	3.96"
Jhansi	0.05"
Lahore	0.31"
Rawalpindi	1.83"
Bikaner	0.12"
Mount Abu	1.30"
Indore	0.62"
Amraoti	0.24"
Khandwa	0.05"
Jubbulpore	0.06"
Nagpur	0.45"
Ratnagiri	5.90"
Ahmednagar	0.30"
Poona	0.01"
Mahableshwar	3.29
Belgaum	1.78"
Bangalore	0.11"
Margalore	0.37"
Calicut	0.42"
Colombo	0.75"

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Following is the summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-7-31:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.738 inches (.089 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours: plus .146 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m.: 76.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m.: 74.1 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours: 83.8 deg. (2.3 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours: 74.5 deg. (2.3 below normal).

COMPLETE STOPPAGE OF WORK.

Toyo Podar Mill Strike Spreads.

WORKERS' LEADERS MEET MANAGEMENT.

The strike in the Toyo Podder Mill, which began with the night-shift men on Saturday last has now spread all over the mill. Day-shift men have joined the night-shiftmen and the whole of the mill has stopped working.

MEETING AND PROCESSION.

There was a big meeting of the workers on Monday morning when it was unanimously decided to carry on the strike under the leadership of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Lal Bavta) Union. Speeches were delivered at the meeting by Messrs. Lalji Pendse Gaikwad, Mrs. Dange and others and a small Strike Committee of the workers was formed to formulate the grievances and to look to the conduct of the strike. After the meeting a huge procession of the workers paraded through the streets shouting the slogans "Lal Bavta ki Jai", "Down with Capitalism" etc. The procession terminated at the office of the Union, the Batatawalla Mansion.

LEADERS MEET MANAGEMENT.

The management has invited the leaders of the G. K. U. for negotiation, Messrs. Tavde, Gaikwad, Pendse, Karnik and other leaders of the G. K. U. together with the members of the Strike Committee saw the management in the afternoon and had a protracted conversation with them. Some of the demands were discussed while the rest will be discussed this (Tuesday) morning.

INDIRECT CUT.

The main grievance of the workers appears to be an indirect cut in the wages. The weavers especially are hard hit by this in direct cut in the wages due to the new types of cloth woven in the mill. There are other minor grievances also about alleged ill-treatment, victimisation, arrangement for tiffin etc. The workers seem to be determined not to resume work unless all their demands are conceded.

PICKETING AT MILL.

Throughout the day vigorous picketing was carried on by the volunteers of the G. K. U. at the mill gates. In the evening again there was a meeting of the strikers when the demands and the conversations with the management were explained to them.

LATE MR. MUKUNDRAO KHANDKE.

Under the auspices of the Maratha Aikechhu Sabha, several institutions in the city united to convene a public condolence meeting in honour of the memory of the late Mr. Mukundrao Khandke, at the Hira Baug Hall, on Sunday last under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole. A condolence resolution was passed. Tributes were paid to his qualities of head and heart. A speaker said that several charitable institutions owed their existence and maintenance to his generosity.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1931.

PRINCES AND THE PEOPLE.

The Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, has done well to publish an authoritative statement regarding the conferences of certain Princes and Ministers, held last week in Bombay. That statement throws some clear light on a few important points but leaves many more in suspicious obscurity. Reactionaries in India and Britain hoped to make capital of the Manaraja of Patiala's revolt against the Federal scheme of the Round Table Conference. Sir Percival Phillips, the special correspondent in India to the "Daily Mail," reported to the paper three weeks ago regarding the Princes: "Whatever enthusiasm they may have expressed in London last year for the inclusion of their States, the truculent spirit of Congress since then, coupled with the threats of its principal politicians of ultimately subjugating the native States to the 'will of the people,' the systematic propaganda by Congress agitators within their territory, and attempts to enforce the boycott of foreign cloth, have not unnaturally caused the Princes to reflect deeply upon the consequences of surrendering even to a limited extent." The result of this deep reflection is, according to the Nawab of Bhopal's statement, "general support to the Sankey scheme, more specially on the part of States that represent in population, area and revenue, by far the largest proportion of the whole." As regards the Maharaja of Patiala, it is now stated that "he was not opposed to Federation, although he was opposed to the Federal Constitution outlined in the Sankey Report" and that in view of the discussions at the Conference he is prepared to "keep an open mind." The statement, however, adds that "there is still in the minds of the smaller States some hesitancy resulting from apprehension as to the recognition of their legitimate rights of representation in the Federal Legislature." But these small States seem to have been reassured with hopes of adequate representation. For we are told that "definite and unanimous conclusions were reached as regards the strength and composition of the two Federal Houses, the method of representation and the qualifications of representatives." On the whole the Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber "is sure that there is wide-spread desire on the part of the States to see the consummation of the Federal Scheme."

All this is good, so far as it goes. For none but die-hards would wish that the very basis of a scheme that is being completed should be undermined. But the Chancellor's statement is not calculated to reassure the people of the States, who ought to count in any scheme of Federation worth the name at least as much as the Princes do. Nay, the statement that "definite and unanimous conclusions were reached as regards the strength and composition of the two Federal Houses" gives rise to the suspicion that even liberal Princes have bartered away the people's right to representation for the sake of unity in their own camp. If the suspicion is well-grounded, it is clearly a spurious unity that has been achieved at the Princes Conference and will be a bar to the larger unity that is to be attempted at the Round Table Conference. And Congressman cannot possibly be party to a scheme of Federation that surrenders the rights of the States' people. The Working Committee of the Indian States People's Conference will meet in Bombay in a day or two to consider the situation in general and in particular the conclusions of the Princes' Conference and the question of sending a delegation to England. The People's Conference will have to do a great deal more in a concerted manner and on an all-India scale than sending a delegation to England. What is true of the Congress is nearly equally true of the States People's Conference; and it is always the strength and organisation behind the delegation that counts more than the personnel of the delegation or its pleading. In an article in "Nava Jivan" Mahatma Gandhi makes it clear that the settlement arrived at between the Congress and the Government does not apply to Indian States and that in any case the States' people can achieve much through constructive work. We hope it will be possible for the Conference to have, like the Congress, a wide network of subordinate organisations in all the States and an army of volunteers to co-operate with the Congress in the constructive work which the latter has been doing and which is bound to yield good results to the whole of India including the States. In particular every attempt must be made to frustrate the designs of some people to sell in the States the "bideshi" cloth that is discarded by the people in British India. It is also necessary that the minds of the people in the States as well as in other parts of India be thoroughly imbued with the fundamental principles of the "Sovereignty of the People" and "No Taxation Without Representation."

COMING INTO LINE.

A Paris message states that there is every prospect of a final Franco-German agreement being reached at last. Certain details were provisionally agreed upon by the French Cabinet on Saturday and cabled to President Hoover. The French Government insists that Germany must repay within a decade, that the temporary continuance of reparations in kind shall be left for discussion between Germany and her European creditors and what is the most significant of the French stipulations—the Powers accepting the Moratorium plan must agree that "the French demand for political guarantees from Germany is France's affair and shall be arranged with Germany." This last stipulation, imperious in its tone and eloquent of the French anxiety to see Germany in the condition of a political cripple, will naturally cause keen resentment in the Fatherland. A section of French politicians recently went so far as to demand that Germany should hand over to France the two "pocket-battleships" she had constructed, as this expenditure on naval armaments on her part was a danger to French "security". The German Government will, however, not pay serious attention to the hectoring attitude displayed by France in the last stipulation. If agreement is reached regarding the loans and the guarantee fund problem. In this regad she can reasonably expect America and Britain to assist her in wearing down Gallic obstinacy.

Such assistance to Germany will be readily forthcoming because both America and Britain have been the most to suffer on account of the continued economic depression. There is no immediate possibility for the profitable employment of American and British capital if that situation does not improve and the moratorium proposals are sure to contribute to the improvement. If there is anxiety in New York and London to assist Germany and Austria with loans for the purpose of stimulating their industrial development, the anxiety is not due to altruistic feelings. It is true that there is in America a growing recognition of the fact that "the ethical premise on which the exaction of reparations rests is no larger entirely free from scrutiny." But there is also the material anxiety disturbing America that if the present inter-governmental structure for the payment of debts is left undisturbed, there is no hope of an economic revival in the States. The position in regard to their debts was at the beginning of the present year as follows:—"Germany was scheduled to pay the European Allied Powers a total of over 26 billion dollars in reparation. In the period covered by the Young Plan (1930 to 1938) the European Allies were scheduled to pay the United States over 20 billion dollars. Out of the total payments which Germany makes to her creditors the European Allies will, therefore, be able to keep only a little over 6 billion dollars for their own use. The rest, more than three-quarters of the total, will really be transferred to the United States. In the present year the Allies will receive 387 million dollars as reparation, whereas they must pay the United States 228 millions." Of this balance the largest part goes to France, Italy and Belgium receiving smaller shares.

France is not worried about her payments to America. The general average decline in economic activity in the country has hardly been 10 per cent. She is far less dependent than England on foreign markets for her products and less dependent than Germany on foreign raw materials and she has the biggest gold reserve in Europe. All her concern at present is to exact reparations in kind from the neighbour across the Rhine whose rise to her former economic position and consequent political power she is out to prevent. It is, however, astonishing how punctual Germany has been in meeting the reparation charges and this very punctuality has made France more apprehensive. The determination of successive German Governments to lessen the heavy reparations burden by punctual payments, and the willingness of the German Nation to bear additional tax burdens are a feature of the post-war situation in Europe that has made a favourable impression in America. But the poignant "Appeal to the Nation" issued by the Bruening Cabinet on June 5 asking it to bear with all its "united will" the heavy burden which becomes "harder to endure" indicates that the American assistance has come just in time. It will be graceful on the part of France to fall into line with the other Creditor Powers and desist from imposing impossible conditions. Already over the vexed question of payments in kind, a sharp difference of opinion is evident between Paris and Washington. President Hoover's frank declaration that the moratorium covers reparations in kind should open the eyes of the French Government that an obstructionist attitude will in the long run injure the interest it has at heart, of being assured of continuous payment from Germany within a stipulated period of years. If Germany does refuse to listen to French dictation now she is sure to receive sympathy from every quarter except from France's little proteges in Central Europe, who do not count in this matter of an equitable solution of inter-allied debts.

MEAN PROPAGANDA IN BRITAIN.

The reactions of the British Press to the differences between the Princes over the question of Federation are instructive. The manifesto issued by the Maharaja of Patiala was made much of as a news item of the greatest possible significance. Its grave import, real, implied and imaginary, was explained to ignorant British readers, who were further assured that the revolt had been gathering strength every day. On the other hand, the Maharaja of Bikaner, who had invariably been welcomed as "copy" of extra-special interest, suddenly lost all attraction for the readers. He was all but ignored, merely because his pronouncement did not suit the dearest wishes of those who would, in sheer sympathy, keep India under subjection. As our London correspondent points out: "The Maharaja of Bikaner's reply to the recent manifesto of the Maharaja of Patiala has been given an insignificant place in the columns of the Press here. Scattered quotations from this reply are all that the English public were allowed to judge from."

But British propaganda does not stop at magnifying minor difficulties and travestying facts, of which the above is a typical example. It lends itself most easily even to shameless misrepresentation. The whole world knows what Gandhiji is and how exactly the Civil Disobedience movement was conducted. There are certain things than cannot be denied by even the worst of bureaucrats and their shrieking apologists in the Anglo-Indian Press. Yet, criticising the Cawnpore Inquiry Report, the London "Daily Mail" owned by Viscount Rothermere, the proprietor of "Our Indian Empire," says: "The Delhi Government tolerated the Civil Disobedience movement; treated the rebel Hindu leader, Gandhi, as though he were the supreme figure in India; and released his most dangerous agents and incendiaries after they had been tracked down and arrested by the police." "Tracked down," as if those who courted jails were really running away, and hiding, from the agents of 'Law and Order'! We should have thought that the insinuation was too despicable, too low and too mean even for the London "Daily Mail". But it seems that there are no depths to which this journal cannot sink.

Trifles

Mr. S. Saklatvala want Indians to expose Gandhiji "in his true and treacherous light."

To obey the order of such a distinguished and enlightened compatriot would be considered a privilege by Indians. But their problem is how to reconcile, in obedience, two mutually contradicting results.

If they were to expose Gandhiji in his true light the treacherous light would disappear. And vice-versa.

Such being the difficulty, how would it be if Mr. Saklatvala left Gandhiji to his own light and enjoyed the blaze of the rest himself?

* * * * *

The "Textile Mercury" (Manchester) publishes a Calcutta message to the effect that "the picketing which has again been resorted to is of a different character to the aggressive methods formerly employed, but although at present it is essentially 'peaceful' there is no doubt that it exerts a certain and moral influence on the shop-keepers and their customers."

This statement bristles with untruths. Indeed, I have the authority of eye-witnesses like my Anglo-Indian confreres at Simla and Messrs. Churchill, Hacking and their packings to say that it is a Lie.

* * * * *

"Mr. Dalal has left a rich legacy to the Corporation and to his successor and he will be long remembered as a great Commissioner who gave the best that was in him for the service of Bombay."

Can it be true? Has he really bequeathed his great Library of Political Philosophy?

* * * * *

Sir Percival Phillips calls Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru "the Bolshevik leader."

This must relieve Jawaharlal considerably. The poor chap had been deeply worried because Moscow positively disliked him and Berlin actually expelled him from the League against Imperialism.

But, now that such a reliable and trustworthy man as Sir Percival—I sympathise with him that it is not Sir Percy—has guaranteed Jawaharlal's political purity, all will be well.

* * * * *

Sorry, I forgot it.

I am sure, Sir Percival will appreciate being introduced to you. Sir Percival Phillips, is one of the Knights of King Rothermere. I mean, he is the Special Correspondent of the "Daily Mail," specially deputed to gather true "facts" about India. Unlike other correspondents, Sir Percival perceives everything through the process of prolonged and secluded meditation.

He is, of course, in Bombay. He always is. I am not sure about his exact address. But, I know that when anything sensational or seditious is on anywhere in India, he is usually to be found in the Yacht Club discussing it with his fellow-men.

Next day, the British public enjoys its breakfast with added zest.

* * * * *

"Industrial Spies Get Severe Sentences.
Sold Secrets To Foreigners."
—Press Headlines.

In this respect, our country, I am proud to be able to claim, is much better than Germany. Our relations with foreigners are brotherly and in order to avoid any danger of these relations being embittered through the instrumentality of espionage, we decided, long ago, in consultation with our friends to do without Industrialism.

* * * * *

"Notwithstanding political agitation, the last decade in India has been one of peaceful growth and development for the masses."
—"Sunday Times," London.

"Peaceful growth" of slump in agricultural prices, and "development" of poverty, indebtedness and starvation.

THE POSITION OF INDIAN STATES.

THE PATIALA SCHEME

(By DIWAN BAHADUR A. B. LATTHE).

The main features of the alternative to federation proposed by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala are (1) a union of Indian States alone in direct relationship with the Crown, (2) the widening of the scope of the present Chamber of Princes as 'the germ of such a union', (3) the settlement of all-India questions by means of conference between the Standing Committee of both Houses of the British Indian Legislature on the one hand and the Standing Committee of the enlarged Chamber of Princes, and (4) the reference of all justiciable disputes to the Privy Council and non-justiciable disputes to a committee of arbitration. Patiala claims that this is a 'new scheme' which would avoid the dangers threatened by the scheme of Federation to the rights and even the existence of the smaller, if not all, States in India

OLD IDEA

One could understand His Highness if he only asserted that in his view this was a better proposal to safeguard the interests of the States. But for him also to claim that this is a 'new' proposal to the Princes is in every sense of the word amazing. For, apart from the reference made to a similar idea by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report alluded to by H. H. of Bikaner in his criticism of the Patiala scheme, it could be easily shown that this scheme of Patiala was powerfully mooted some years ago by Sir Leslie Scott and was placed by him, on the authority of the European Association, before the Indian States Committee presided over by Sir H. Butler. Presumably it was rejected by the Princes on a full consideration of the implications of the scheme for some years, after the lapse of which time the leading Princes accorded their support to the idea of an All-India Federation.

SPONSORED BY EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

As I have said above, the scheme is exactly the same as was submitted by the European Association of India to the Simon Commission, with this difference that the Association, put it forward as the first step towards the goal of an All-India Government consisting of a Federation of Indian States working harmoniously with British India through legislatures which would draw their representatives both from British India and the Indian States". Obviously, the Association contemplated a joint legislature of representatives of the States as well as British India. Patiala does not want anything of the kind now. What he wants is that what the Association proposed to be the first step towards the goal should be his substitute for the goal! Now the first step which the Association proposed was "the building up of a Federation of the Indian States through the Chamber of Princes and controlled by a Viceroy in States Council, corresponding to some extent to the Viceroy's Executive Council in British India." "In questions affecting both the Indian States and British India, the Indian States Council and the Executive Council of British India might meet as Union Council under the Viceroy."

AMPLIFIED PROPOSALS

Patiala now substitutes the two Councils by the Standing Committees proposed by him. The European Association also proposed that a "Supreme Court to the jurisdiction of which the Indian States would become amenable" would become desirable if its proposals were accepted. Patiala amplifies this proposal by dividing the disputes between the States and British India into two categories and by assigning each one of them to a separate Court, one, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and, two, his Committee of arbitration. In propounding these ideas before the Butler Committee, Sir Leslie Scott indicated, these as 'the general lines' upon which the Princes whom he then represented wished to proceed. The origin of the present Patiala scheme may thus be traced to the views and advice of the European Association and Sir Leslie Scott.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT'S COMMENTARY

A little examination of the scheme would easily show that this scheme is not likely to suit the needs either of the Princes and their States or of British India. In the course of the speech

(Continued on page 8.)

MATTERS OF MOMENT

—:o:—

WHICH CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE MUST DISCUSS

(BY "SLUM MAN")

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress will have to deal with a depressing political outlook in the country when it meets in Bombay. In many a province breaches of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact continue. On the Congress side scrupulous care is being taken to implement its terms to the very letter. How long this state of affair will continue at the present rate it is not possible to say with any certainty. But it can be asserted that if conditions drift along as they do as at present, it will lead to the abandonment of the Truce. The National Congress, in ratifying the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, has not accepted it as a one-sided one. The agreement enjoins on both the contracting parties equal obligations. But the working of this agreement has been of such a kind that it leads one to the irresistible conclusion that the Pact means in the eyes of a section of officialdom a surrender on the part of the Congress. Mahatma Gandhi is personally satisfied that there has been deliberate breach of the pact on the part of some Provincial Governments. But he counsels patience to his followers. In the present circumstances such counsel may be good statesmanship. But how long can this state of affairs be tolerated by the people? Of late we have been flooded with sermons on peace and good-will. It has been represented that the Round Table way is the way of peace. It may be so. It may not be so. Many, however, would that it were so. No one will desire human suffering and sacrifices if what is yearned for can be secured for the mere asking or by talking round a table.

HOW TO KEEP READY

Day in and day out we hear it stated that Mahatmaji's strength in England will be measured by the readiness of our people to renew the struggle. How is the Congress to create this preparedness? Must not the volunteers who have been disbanded be remobilised, better trained and disciplined? But if one were to judge things from what happens in Bombay, then it will appear that most Congressmen seem to agree with the Viceroy when he characterises the Truce as Peace. The habit of resting upon our laurels is likely to sap the root of our organisation.

PEASANTS' DIFFICULTY AND DISCONTENT

The Working Committee must see to it that there is no tinkering with the letter and spirit of the Truce. The agrarian unrest is causing great anxiety. It is not an isolated factor. The discontent and distress are widespread. The alliance in certain places between land-lordism and the State constitutes a menace which must be met. The agrarian distress has already focussed the attention of the entire nation. The Congress is the custodian of the interests of the masses, as it is claimed to be, it can no longer afford to stand aloof. The cry of hunger calls for succour. The Working Committee will be failing in its duty if it does not come out with a clear declaration of policy backed up by a programme of immediate action to alleviate the distress of the hard-pressed peasantry.

PLIGHT OF BOMBAY TEXTILE WORKERS

Then there is the unrest in the Textile Industry in this City. During the last three or four months about a dozen strikes have taken place. The main cause for stoppage of work is understood to be wage-cuts. In not a few cases workers are dismissed for trivial matters. In at least one mill in this City wearing of white caps (Gandhi Topi) was taboo. The Congress can no longer shut its eyes to these realities and continue its *laissez faire* policy. It cannot stand aloof from the working class movement. Even now, as the Working Committee meets, there is a strike going on. The chief complaint is cut in the wages. The recognition accorded to the mills by the Congress has in fact been a national safeguard to the textile industry, a

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Sir Charles Innes Must Go.

Presiding over a public meeting in Madras, Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar made an interesting and thought-provoking statement that if he were to attend the meetings of the Federal Structure Committee again, he would ask the British if it would be unfair if his countrymen offered to give the British the same safeguards which the British were providing Indians in Burma to-day. Built it would be best for Indians to settle the question of safeguards for Indians in Burma from the Burmans. It is idle to expect much from the present Government of Sir Charles Innes. The best practical suggestion of Mr. Mudaliar, and one for immediate adoption, was that Sir Charles Innes must go.

Distrustful.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is naturally distrustful of the implications of the Premier's recent statement on financial aid to India. In a telegram sent to the Viceroy on the subject the Committee remarks that, "the occasion for the Premier's statement is the continuous depletion of India's gold resources owing to the present artificial exchange, which in the opinion of the Committee is the root evil of India's financial plight." The Committee realises the danger of borrowing gold from the British Government for the purpose of maintaining that artificial exchange and thus perpetuating the root evil. The Committee also warns the Viceroy that the conditions and limitations indicated in the statement might result in making the present financial situation an excuse for forcing financial safeguards and restrictions on the financial autonomy in the future constitution of India, which will be emphatically resented by India. We trust the Government of India would accept the Indian Merchants' expert advice that the financial stability for which the Premier shows so much solicitude "can only be secured by a revision of the exchange policy and substantial economies in administration."

Stop Fresh Orders.

Mr. Frederick W. Tattersall's latest report from Manchester regarding the position of the Lancashire cotton industry states that "mail advices from India are anything but cheerful," that "a few offers have been received about in prints for Bombay but such have been isolated," and that "limited buying has again taken place in light whites for Madras and Karachi". The sale of even old stocks of foreign stuff is regrettable and should be prevented through peaceful picketing. But instances of fresh orders, however isolated, should receive the special attention of boycott volunteers. Care should be taken to see that the undertaking of fresh activities by Congress Committees in no way weakens the picketing of foreign cloth shops and that wherever and whenever women volunteers are not available in adequate numbers for vigorous picketing their place should be forthwith taken by men volunteers held in reserve.

"Refutation."

We have received a volume entitled "Tardid-e-Shaiyat-e-Batila-e-Shah Makhlu'a." It is in Persian and its Urdu rendering has also been given side by side. From its contents it appears that it is a non-official publication and that King Nadir Khan's Government have nothing to do with it. It purports to be a refutation of the statements made by ex-King Amanullar Khan in his now famous letter which appeared in the "Zamindar" of Lahore some weeks before. It is a pity that the controversy consequent upon the publication of the letter of the ex-King has not as yet died down. It is in the interests of both India and Afghanistan that it should be put a stop to once and for all. Now that the ex-King is no longer in Afghanistan, all talk about him should cease. A controversy of this kind will not help Afghanistan the welfare of which Indians have at their hearts. We hope the present regime in Afghanistan will soon be able to make up for the losses suffered by the country during Saqqa's disastrous reign and will lead the country to prosperity, progress and contentment. We agree with the author of the book in regard to all that has been said about Ghazi Nadir Khan. He is the saviour of his country in exactly the same sense in which Mustafa Kemal Pasha is held to be by his people. None will doubt his patriotism and nobility of life and it is the wish of all well-wishers of Afghanistan that he may be spared long in order to carry out the various schemes which he has formulated for the betterment of his people.

Sufferings Of Morvi Satyagrahis.

WALKED THROUGH DESERT IN SCORCHING HEAT TO RAILWAY STATION.

THIRD BATCH OF SATYAGRAHIS REACHES MORVI.

(From A Correspondent).

WADHWAN, July 6.

The third party of eleven volunteers under the leadership of Sjt. Shambhushanker Trivedi reached Morvi on Sunday morning. After half-hour's talk with the volunteers the special officer Khan Durani sent them away to an unknown destination.

The fourth party of sixteen volunteers reaches Morvi to-day. About thirty-five of the first batch of volunteers reached Wadhwan yesterday. They while relating their experience say that during prayers the officers disturbed them.

THE FIRST BATCH.

They were supplied one bread once every day at irregular hours; bedding was not supplied at night. Next day the police divided the party into three batches and removed them by night at Venasar, Tiker and Paneli jungle. The place was full of serpents, scorpions and other insects. About 13 were locked up in a room 12 ft. by 12'. In Paneli and it is alleged the volunteers were harassed by the Police and statements with signatures were forcibly taken, undertaking not to enter Morvi State.

After three days' custody the volunteers were released in different parts of the desert miles away from railroad. They walked in scorching heat and cold at night reached the station and arrived at Wadhwan from Halvad and Paddhari.

The whereabouts of Sjts. Fulchand, Shivanand, Champaklal and Udeshi are not known. It is reported they are at Adhoi in the desert, in police custody.

lice arrangements are made at the Railway station.

ARISING OUT OF MISUNDERSTANDING?

The sum and substance of the whole thing is that misunderstanding has resulted in such disastrous results. The volunteers are firm in their determination to vindicate the prestige of the nation and latest reports show that great preparations are in progress for meeting the situation and the number of volunteers are increasing day by day. The situation is very complex. A move may be made to observe "Morvi Day" in Kathiawar.

SAYAGRAHA IN JAMNAGAR.

To Commence On 14th July.

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, July 4.

Mr. Atmaram Prabhashanker Bhatt, who had postponed Jamnagar Satyagraha for the time being, has again issued an appeal to the youths of Saurastra to offer Satyagraha for the release of three political prisoners from Jamnagar, and the first batch is to start from this place on July 14 for Jamnagar. Mr. Bhatt, it is learnt, has gathered good support. This appeal has created a stir in the political circles of Kathiawar. Interviewed a resident of Jamnagar, said: "Eleraborate police arrangements are made and there is every possibility of the situation becoming serious." The nationalists of this place are also ready to meet emergencies.

The situation in Morvi is worsening day by day. The second batch has already been arrested and Satyagrahis are alleged to be beaten by the policemen.

The salaries of the servants of Dhrangadhra State have not been paid for a long time and the servants are discontented. Let the Maharaja and Dewan look into this matter.

A Resume In Retrospect

GANDHI CAP SUSPECT?

(From our Correspondent)

WADHWAN CAMP, July 2.

Everybody watches from day to day the developments of Morvi state authorities and the nationalist volunteers. The news in a vernacular daily of Bombay about the activities of Morvians in the city for preparing a memorandum to be presented to the Viceroy about defects of rule here has created a sensation in Kathiawar.

IN RETROSPECT.

Looking to the details of the whole incident from the beginning to the end one can see that there is some wirepulling by some interested persons to create divisions between the subjects and the State but one is surprized to see the repressive measures of the State. At the earlier struggle a compromise was arrived at between the State authorities and Gandhites on implication that non-violent and peaceful work of the Congress will be allowed to go on, e. g., Swadeshi propaganda and such matters. When Sjt. Lavanprasad of Jamnagar had been to Morvi to deliver a lecture on Swadeshism and the Congress position there was an interference by the police authorities. One trifling incident of alleged beating of a boy by the police authorities and the declaration of nartal by the Mahajan has now turned into an all-Kathiawar affair. The public of Morvi is discontented and the arrest of 50 volunteers has created a stir in the whole of Kathiawar. The matter has reached Mahatma Gandhi and Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel. Correspondents of prominent papers have gone to Morvi but one is surprised to see the attitude of the State in allowing "The Times of India" reporter to enter the city and barring reporters of nationalist papers.

GANDHI CAP SUSPECT.

One of my friends who has returned from Morvi declared that the youths have got the spirit to tackle the situation but direct and indirect checks have stopped their activities. The policemen are watching the activities of every one and are warning the public to abstain from any political move. The Council is anxiously considering the situation but there is no definite decision arrived as yet. To wear a Gandhi cap in Morvi has now become a hard task because the police suspects the wearer. Elaborate pu-

HINDU SABHAITES AND R. T. CONFERENCE.

POONA, July 6.

The following resolution which was passed at the meeting of the Maharashtra Hindu Sabha on 4th July has been sent to the Viceroy:

The Maharashtra Hindu Sabha is of opinion that the present representation of the Hindu Sabha on the Round Table Conference is inadequate. The Sabha hopes that justice will be done to the Hindu community by appointing more representatives of the Hindu Sabha.—A.P.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION & MINORITIES

Punjab Conference's Resolutions

LAHORE, July 5.

The Punjab Minorities' Conference concluded to-day after passing resolutions urging that elections to representative bodies under the new Constitution should be by uniform franchise and joint electorates, that adult suffrage should in no case be made a condition precedent to the introduction of joint electorates, that if reservation of seats for minorities was retained in any part of British India, the minorities of the Punjab would claim similar reservation, that Sikhs in the Punjab should be given weightage in the same proportion as at present allowed to Muslim minorities in other provinces, that there should be no reservation for a majority community in any province with the object of guaranteeing by statute the majority of that community; that the Constitution should declare illegal the policy and practice of regulating admissions to educational institutions and recruiting to the services on communal lines; and that in case Muslims insist that a majority of seats in the provincial legislature should be secured for them by the Constitution, this Conference should appoint a sub-Committee to go into the proposal that to create communal balance of power in the administration of the province, there should be re-adjustment of the province of the Punjab by separating areas with an overwhelming Muslim population.—A.P.

Protest Against Renewal Of Wine Shop License.

(From A Correspondent).

MATWAD, July 5.

At a public meeting held here, a resolution was unanimously passed protesting against the renewal of the license for a wine shop that was closed down fifteen months ago to be opened again, requesting the Collector of Surat to disallow it, thereby avoiding the unpleasant necessity of peaceful picketing. It was pointed out that the site chosen for the wine shop was near a public well and a public school and therefore it was bound to be the source of nuisance and unwelcome atmosphere for children and the ladies of the village using the public well.

It was hoped that the Government would not force the wine shop in disregard of the public protest."

SHISHAMOTI BOMB CASE.

LAHORE, July 6.

In the Shishamoti Bazaar bomb case in which Kanwarsain, Charanlal and Gopalkrishen were tried for alleged manufacture of bombs, Mr. Abdul Hamid, the Additional District Magistrate sentenced Kanvarsain to three years' rigorous imprisonment and acquitted the remaining two accused persons.—A.P.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT REACHED

Germany To Repay In A Decade

LONDON, July 5.

Paris.—There is every prospect of a final Franco-American agreement being reached on July 6th. The provisional agreement reached at last evening's Conference at the Ministry of Interior and cabled to President Hoover provides that:—

(1) **Germany shall repay in a decade;**
(2) **The Central and East European Powers shall be aided by banks in case of need;**
(3) **The temporary continuance of reparations in kind shall be left for discussion between Germany and European creditors;**
(4) **The guarantee fund problem shall be thrashed out between France and other European creditors; and**
(5) **French demand for political guarantees from Germany is France's affair and shall be arranged with Germany.—Reuter.**

CONTINUANCE OF PAYMENTS IN KIND

What U. S. Thinks Of French Attitude

LONDON, July 6.

Washington.—It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Mellon has been instructed to tell France that her position regarding continuance of payments in kind by Germany is unsatisfactory and that President Hoover's moratorium covers reparations in kind. Therefore free hand cannot be given to experts in the matter.—Reuter.

THE GOODWILL MOVEMENT.

Formation Of The Welfare Of India League

BOMBAY, July 6.

The idea of forming a Welfare of India League has been before the public for some time. As it is the political question that divides Englishmen and Indians today, the League represents an attempt to bring about a rapprochement on that issue by erecting, on the basis of political understanding, a common platform of work. The League will consist of Europeans and Indians who subscribe to a formula which to-day represents the greatest common measure of agreement between them. The League will serve as a common meeting-ground for various parties and sections and in time, it should become a useful, independent, intermediary body, ... a lubricant in the politi-

...nd objects of the ...dia League are as

...common plat... ...peans and ...e speedy ...Govern... ...her ...tner ...of

...ES MEET IN SIMLA.

Retrenchment Proposals Discussed.

SIMLA, July 6.

The Agents of Railways who came up to Simla for conference with the Railway Board on the situation arising out of the representation by the Railwaymens' Federation to the Railway Board, have concluded their labours and are returning to their respective stations.

The Railway Board have, as a result of the Conference with the Agents, taken certain action in the direction of retrenchment, and it is understood that about one hundred posts in the superior cadre of the Revenue Establishment will shortly come under the axe.

The Railway Board will issue a statement to the public after their second Conference with the delegates of the Railwaymen's Federation in the course of this week.—A. P.

STRIKE THREAT ON RAILWAYS

Dohad's Strong Support.

DOHAD, July 3.

A largely attended public meeting of the B.B. and C.I. Railway workers was held in the Railway colony at Dohad on Friday evening, Ishwarbhai Vaidya presiding.

Mr. N. A. V. Raman, who had recently returned from Simla after attending the Federation's meetings with the Railway Board, pointed out how far the Federation went in yielding to the Railway Board's cry for economy by even voluntarily suggesting cut in salaries and wages on a graduated scale and also substituted other more practicable and reasonable proposals for achieving the object than the only remedy of sacking the men.

Unfortunately the Railway Boad were so adamant and the Government of India at the next window so deaf to the men's entreaties, that they did not even at this last stage accede to the simplest request for appointment of the Conciliation Board which had been pressed on their attention for some months. Nothing better expected, the Convention resolved on evoking the ballot box in favour of Direct Action.

An appeal was made to the men to organise themselves immediately so as to withstand the danger which was threatening them.

CONSOLIDATE!

Mr. Nandurbarkar while supporting Mr. Raman explained the Federation's resolution in this respect and strongly appealed to the workers to consolidate their ranks and be prepared for all emergencies in case the further promised negotiations broke down.

Mr. Vaidya in closing the proceedings made an impassioned speech urgnig the men to join the ranks of the Union in large numbers and wound up by saying that if the workers stood united and strong none could resist their demands for a better wage and living.

Resolution supporting the Fede...tion's demands was passed un...ously.

...PORT FROM B. B. ...COMRADES.

...es of the B. B. ... Union two ...the B. B. C. ...d at ...m... ...ay and ...Jamna... ...nion, ...all ...he ...w... ...C.I. ...to ...All... ...n in ...ecial ...the ...gly ...rs ...It ...l... ...of ...rs ...

Once More: The Flag And The Corporation.

DISCUSSION ADJOURNED AGAIN.

"SHAME! SHAME!" FROM THE GALLERY.

The question of hoisting the Indian National Flag on the Municipal Office once again came up before the Municipal Corporation on Monday and as it was taken up at the tag end of the day, further debate was adjourned till Monday next at 4 p.m. This question, it will be recalled, came before the Corporation on 21st August last when Mr. Shivdas Chapsey moved and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay seconded: That the Corporation are of opinion that the Indian National Flag should be hoisted on the Head Municipal Office all round the year.

After some discussion it was resolved to consider the question at the end of 1930. On Monday, at last, the matter came up for discussion and Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, President, intimated to Mr. Shivdas Chapsey that as the proposition had already been moved and seconded, he, as President, would only direct that the discussion be resumed.

Mr. Motichand Kapadia urged the House to respect the sentiment of the people by passing the resolution. He also reminded the councillors that a number of municipalities in the country had passed similar resolutions to hoist national flags on their buildings.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai further supported the proposition and said that on annual banquets of the Municipal Corporation, hundreds of flags of different nations were hoisted on the Municipal building. About two years ago, he was glad to see Mr. Meyer Nissim, then president, hoisting the national flag on banquet day.

Mr. Meyer Nissim: I must make it clear that I did not hoist the national flag.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai: I understand Mrs. Meyer Nissim did.

Continuing Mr. Mohanlal said there was nothing wrong in hoisting the national flag as it would not be showing their disloyalty to Government, to the City or to the Progressive Party. (Laughter). After they discussed this question last year, many things had occurred including the Gandhi-Irwin truce and the good-will movement and if they hoisted the national flag now, it would not in any way injure anybody's feelings. It was the British nation who taught Indians to respect the national flag and he hoped his European colleagues would support the proposition.

Dr. M. C. Javle: What flag had your ancestors?

Mr. Mohanlal concluding appealed to the House to unanimously pass the resolution and thus respect the national flag, the city and the country.

Dr. M. C. Javle opposed the resolution and said the Sikh community had not accepted the national flag. Then the Deccanis were not satisfied with the national flag. Even the Indian National Congress did not take the Indian National Flag as completely representing all communities and, therefore, they had appointed a committee to consider this question. He therefore moved that a committee be appointed to decide this question.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh asked the President whether the Indian National Congress had appointed a committee to consider this question. If the Committee recommended a certain kind of flag, would the Corporation accept that recommendation?

The President replied that they were concerned with the Municipal Corporation Committee's report.

Dr. P. G. Solanki seconded the amendment.

As some visitors in the gallery shouted "shame, shame" the President warned them that they would be turned out of the House, if they made any such demonstrations.

Mr. I. S. Patel reminded the House of the sacrifices and the sufferings of the people for the sake of the Indian National Flag and said it represented all communities.

As it was too late by this time an adjournment was moved and the President adjourned further discussion till 4 p.m. on Monday.

BIG ISSUES BEFORE WORKING COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 1)

riman, President of the B.P.C.C. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretaries of the Congress, will arrive this morning by the Calcutta Mail, at 8-15. Pandit Jawaharlal will stay at the bungalow of Jal A.D. Naoroji in Napean Sea Road.

Sjt. Sen Gupta will come this morning at 6-45 by the Calcutta Mail, via Nagpur. He will be putting up with Sjt. K. M. Munshi in Babulnath Road. Dr. Alam and Sardar Sardul Singh are also arriving in Bombay this morning by the Frontier Mail. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad will arrive tomorrow (Wednesday) by the Calcutta Mail. Both Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Syed Mahmud will be the guests of Sjt. Siraj Vasi at De Lisle Road.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S PRIVILEGE.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is already in Bombay and it is expected that though not a member he will take a prominent part in the deliberations of the Working Committee.

Other members of the Working Committee will arrive either today or to-morrow. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Sjt. Konda Ven Katapayya, Andhra leaders, are attending the meeting by special invitation and so also the President of the Kerala Provincial ...ngress Committee, who comes ... the Madras Express this mor...ng.

JAWAHARLAL LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left this morning for Bombay accompanied by Dr. Syed Mahmud and Mr. Sika Sahai, President, Rae Bareli Congress Committee.—A.P.

SJT. KELAPPAN STARTS FOR BOMBAY

To Interview Gandhiji About Kerala Affairs

CALICUT, July 6.

Sjt. Kelappan, President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee started yesterday for Bombay. He reaches Victoria Terminus by the Madras Express tomorrow morning to attend the ...ongress Working Committee ...eeting on the General Secretary's ...itation to present Kerala's case ...rding picketing, temple entry, ... He will interview Gandhiji.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS GATHER STRENGTH

Want Representation On R. T. C.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Nationalist Party was held on Monday, Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding.

Applications for starting branches received from various parts of the Presidency were considered. It was resolved to organise a big propaganda campaign in answer to several requests from various centres. At the instance of Mr. Abbas Tyabji it was decided to make arrangements to send eminent Muslim Nationalist workers to the different parts of the Presidency in response to the large number of invitations.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS AND R. T. C.

Mr. M. C. Chagla then moved: That "this meeting of the Working Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Nationalist Party emphatically declares that the Muslim members of the Round Table Conference represent only a section of the Indian Muslims and that a large and influential body of the community has no confidence in them. Further the Working Committee demands that the Nationalist Muslims should be adequately represented at the Round Table Conference."

After some discussion the resolution was passed Mr. Meherally dissenting.

KARACHI-DELHI AIR SERVICE

The Director Gneral of Posts and Telegraphs informs the Associated Press that the aeroplane which developed engine trouble at Delhi and could not fly to Karachi last week, is not likely to resume flight for some time. Until further notice, therefore, the Indian State Air Service between Delhi and Karachi will be suspended, and letters to and from Karachi for and from Karachi-Croydon route, will be conveyed by train. Letters for despatch by air from Karachi should be posted in Delhi and Simla at the latest by each Tuesday to catch the west-bound plane on Thursday. As until further notice, the Indian State Air Service cannot be utilised, and as the air mail will be conveyed by train to Karachi, it will not be necessary to pay during the interval the air surcharge of two annas for the Delhi-Karachi service.—A.P.

AMERICAN OPINION WILL FORCE BRITAIN

How U. S. Can Help Cause Of Indian Freedom

WASHINGTON (By Mail).

The following are the messages of good-will received by the Indian National Congress of America wishing Mahatma Gandhi's success for India's Independence. Hundreds of such messages have been received:—

United States Senate,
Washington, DC.
May 28, 1931.

Dear Mr. Ghose,

It is a matter of great disappointment to me that I cannot be with you at the Gandhi Dinner on the 4th of June. My father has been very ill and I promised to go to see him next week. This will take me out of the city.

Everybody in the civilised world has been impressed by the sacrifices and specific appeal of Mahatma M. K. Gandhi. As a result of his mission, I am sure better things are in store for India.

You have my every good-wish for a successful and enthusiastic dinner. I wish I could be with you.

Cordially Yours,
Royal S. Copeland.

TELEGRAM FROM MISS JULIA C. LATHROP.

Deeply regret cannot attend to-night's dinner in honour of ...hatma Gandhi. His heroic la...urs for the Independence of ...dia show a far-seeing, long-e...ring patience, a lofty states...ship in the cause of a just ...cracy which make the ... world his debtor.

LETTER FROM DR. J. T. ... DERLAND.

May I be permitted to ... word for the purpose of ... attention of those who ... sent at the dinner to th... important on American ... sentiment of American p... nion as a help to the ... India's freedom. Every ... the world is becoming ... more one, all nations ... more and more heed to ... nion. There is every r... believe that England ... India just as long as ... world opinion, world ... timent, will justify h... so. But, let her see ... world and especially ... beginning to condem... it will have a great ... her conduct toward... land is particularly ... lic opinion in this ... dhi himself has ca... to this. If a stron... ment can be creat... to support Gandhi ... gle to liberate Indi... tion it will have ... fluence on the co... ble Conference i... on the subsequent ... liament regarding ...

It is well know... public opinion ... able factor in ... for Ireland. A... show that if G... ceed in winnin... dia, American ... will be an im... factor in help... about.

"ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

THE POSITION OF INDIAN STATES

(Continued from page 6).

which Sir Leslie Scott delivered before the Butler Committee in commending this scheme, he explained in plain terms the basis of the whole idea in the following words: "It is obvious from the remarks which I have already made, that in our submission, Great Britain must remain an active participant in Indian Government, and responsible *solely and directly* for the carrying out of all the contractual obligations owed to the States. (Italics are mine). It is necessarily, therefore, in a position when they can act as arbiter to settle disputes or differences of view between the States and British India". Though the Princes, according to the learned counsel, recognised the fact that the States were the smaller part of India on a population basis, "things cannot be done which are contrary to their rights without their consent." To understand the full meaning of all this, a reference must be made to what Sir Leslie meant by the "contractual obligations owed to the States" and "the rights of the States" against which nothing could be done without their consent. The theory, it may be remembered, which Sir Leslie propounded and which the Butler Committee subsequently rejected, was that the Government of India had no rights and the Princes owed no duties to that Government beyond what was called the Agreement of Paramountcy embodied in the Treaties. The numberless policies and measures laid down and prescribed by the Government of India during the course of a century to safeguard, for instance, the interests of the country as a whole, were mostly in contravention of the terms of this 'Paramountcy Contract'. The validity of the action taken by the Government of India in all these matters affecting India as a whole (including British India and the States) was thus questioned by Sir Leslie on behalf of the Princes he then represented. This theory of a Paramountcy Contract as well as the proposals made were rejected by the Indian Sates Committee.

WHAT THE PROPOSALS ASSUMED

But the point of importance here is that these constitutional proposals, originally made by Sir Leslie Scott, assumed (1) that the Government of India's authority to deal with most of what are called All-India matters, i.e., matters which directly or indirectly affect the States along with British India (e.g., the levy of customs duty, the control of posts and telegraphs, railway policy, fiscal tariffs, etc., etc.,) depended exclusively on the provisions of treaties in the early part of the last century, that hitherto that Government has acted "ultra vires" in many matters and has thereby inflicted injuries on States interests, that in future all action of the Government of India in such matters should depend on the consent of the States, that agreement on all points should be sought by consultations between representatives of the two sides and, finally, that if no such agreement is reached by Conference, British Government would be responsible to the States, under the Treaties, to prevent the Government of India or of British India from taking any action in opposition to the wishes of the States. This is what Sir Leslie Scott meant when he said that Great Britain must always be participants acting in All-India matters. The socalled "new scheme" of Patiala means nothing less than this. Under it, the two Standing Committees will 'confer' and "settle all questions of common interest". What if the Conference does not lead to a settlement? The difference between the two Committees must be adjudicated upon by either the Privy Council or the Court of arbitration. His Highness of Patiala does not say, as far as the published summary of the scheme goes, whether the decisions of these Courts would be final. Judging from the stand taken by Sir Leslie Scott, probably Patiala would seek an appeal to the "British Crown" which is responsible to the Princes to maintain all that they consider to be their rights.

UNSUITABLE MACHINERY

Whether Patiala wishes to retain this right of appeal or not, one result of the scheme is as certain as anything. There can be no self-government for either British India or the States in respect of every All-India matter. "I am anxious to see", says His Highness, "that British India should obtain full and complete self-Government." It is impossible to see how this would be possible under any scheme which requires that all questions involving a difference of opinions between the States and British regarding matters affecting the country as a whole must be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council or the Court of arbitration. That such a procedure would be extremely dilatory and that very often the purpose of a proposed action would be defeated before a decision is reached, is quite clear. Apart from this unsuitability of such a machinery for the settlement of numerous questions of administration and policy affecting all-India matters, what would be the extent of the authority enjoyable, under such a system, by a Government of India which His Highness blesses with "full and complete" powers of self-government? Would any self-governing country in the world agree that its main authority and functions should be subject to appeal to a third party? What would be the Status of a self-governing Legislature if its policy stands or falls at the will of another body? Instead of paying lip-service to the cause of Indian self-government and then insisting upon an arrangement which renders self-government farcical, it is more honest to say that because the States do not wish to federate with British India for some reason or other and they do not therefore consider a self-governing India possible.

They may feel sorry for this; but their interests in All-India affairs and the ultimate responsibility of the British Crown to guard what the States conceive to be their rights, necessitate the active participation in and control of All-India matters by that Crown or its agents. Whether this satisfies Indian nationalism or not, whether it will serve the best and the most permanent interests of the Princes themselves or not, it would be an honest and frank statement of the position which the Patiala scheme takes up.

(To be continued-.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 6).

safeguard more potential than any tariff can afford. How can the Congress, consistent with its principles, give national protection to an industry if that industry does not treat its workers justly and with equity? The Congress has got a right to interfere; nay it is its duty to do so.

SPECTRE OF RETRENCHMENT ON RAILWAYS

There is then the storm brewing on the Railways due to the scandalous "economy policy" of the Government. The most modest demand for the constitution of a Board of Conciliation has been summarily rejected. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the different organisations of the Railway workers are faced with a difficult situation. The obstinate attitude of the Railway Board and the callous dismissal of workers who, in not a few cases, have spent the best part of their lives in the service are matters which cannot but arrest the attention of the Working Committee. In this particular case the advisability of constituting a committee under the Chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru may well be considered. The members of the Committee need not necessarily be members of the Working Committee itself. Pandit Jawaharlal may be empowered to select the members of the committee from Congressmen who take keen interest in working class organisation. This committee should in collaboration with the Railwaymen's Federation, form a Committee of Action which will decide, direct and control all actions necessary to protect the interests of Transport Labour.

PARSIS "AN ALIEN MINORITY"

Sydenham And Company To Its' Rescue

The following letter appeared in the "Times," London, in mail week:—

We strongly repudiate any desire to misrepresent the views of the Parsi delegates at the Round Table Conference. As they themselves explain, "their attitude on large questions of policy has been nationalist in outlook," which can only mean that, while probably deprecating Mr. Gandhi's boycott schemes, from which, however some of their capitalists are largely benefiting, they render "obeisance" to the Mahatma's aims as regards "larger questions of policy". The Parsis of India form a little alien minority, which owes its prosperity, its titles, and its political status wholly to the British Government, as numbers of the community have frankly admitted. It must be, therefore, that some Parsis at least view with alarm, as well they may, any weakening of British authority which must place their future at the mercy of the dominant Hindu political element, which the Congress Nationalists claim to represent. We suggested only that the presence of non-"Nationalist" Parsis at the Conference was desirable.—LORD SYDENHAM, LORD GREENWAY, Sir R. H. CRADDOCK, Sir C. W. OMAN, Sir M. F. O'DWYER; Sir CLAUDE JACOB, LOUIS STUART, and Mr AMEER ALI, the Indian E Society.

Nationalist Muslims Will Fight Clean But Hard.

(Continued from page 12)

to secure only one seat out of these special constituencies, and that is Dacca University seat, that is a mere possibility, even that is not a certainty. So that the Musalmans will remain in permanent minority in that Province —and in the Punjab they have a possibility of securing two seats through the special constituencies, and then form a majority of one provided they succeed in securing those two seats. This is our final offer and I am sure that it will be realized by all impartial minds, that in the interest of peace, in the interest of mutual co-operation and good-will between two communities, and in the interest of smooth working of the Indian constitution in the future the Muslims cannot possibly agree to incur any greater sacrifice than they are incurring in making this proposal."

THOSE FOUR PROPOSITIONS.

Four things are clear from this speech: Firstly that the speech and the offers therein are made on the authority of all the Muslim members of the Round Table Conference and consequently claimed to have been made on behalf of all the Indian Muslims.

Secondly that the Bengal Muslims notwithstanding their majority of 52.5 are reduced to a permanent minority of 46 altogetner. The speaker admits "The Muslims will remain in a permanent minority in that Province." Why? Because our Muslim Round Tablers want separate electorates for themselves.

SHAFI'S HOPES.

Thirdly that the Muslim majority of the Punjab is reduced to a minority of 49 per cent. with a right to contest special constituencies. The chances of this are well described in the speech itself. "In the Punjab they have a possibility of securing two seats through the special constituencies and then form a majority of one provided they succeed in securing these two seats." This hope of Sir Mohammad is no certainty and he admits it himself. The case of two seats is only a possibility. In one of these seats in his contemplation the ratio of Muslim voters is about 60 per cent. and if we can count on the strength of this proportion why not then to expect majority in the whole of the Punjab on joint electorates when the present proportion of the Muslim population is 56.6 according to one information and over 58 according to another.

NO MUSLIM MAJORITY.

Anyhow, even if Sir Mohd's hope of possibility is realize the Muslims will not form the majority of one in the whole House. I hope my Mathematics does not deceive me here. The whole House shall consist of 134 members and a gain of two seats in the total number will not add two per cent to 49 per cent. of the whole House but much less than that. These two seats are counted amongst one hundred and thirtyfour, but wrongly calculated as two percentage by Sir Mohd. The mistake is too obvious to require further comment

SELLING MAJORITY.

Fourthly that the position demanded is much worse than that which was erroneously accepted by the Muslim representatives in the Lucknow Pact of 1916 and which is still lamented. The Muslims are left without majority any Province and the reason their majority is being part is two-fold. On the one alleged spokesmen our majority for sep and on the other keep the balan hands of Eu Indian com be the dec can be m is read despa

POONA DAY BY DAY

Kamaladevi Leads Picketing

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 5.

A youth named Kashinath Govind was arrested by the police on Friday the 3rd instant at about 2 p.m. Also the same night at 8 or 8-30, the police arrested Dinker Vithal Paigude. Both youths were brought before the City Magistrate on Saturday, the 4th instant. The police asked for a remand of 7 days to facilitate inquiry. The Magistrate granted the same.

It is learnt that during the search the police found some old books.

PICKETING CONTINUES.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops is carried on as usual. As the shop of Mr. Mandre was closed down, the shop, which was three or four shops away from Mr. Mandre's shop was picketed Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya also took part.

CHINCHOD ACCUSED RELEASED.

Messrs. Rangoo, Bhika, Shanker, Sawla and Gangaram, who were tried by Mr. Wadia, Session Judge, Poona under Section 302 I.P.C., for the murder of B. C Deshpande aged 20 years of Chinchod village Khed Taluka Poona Dist., were declared not guilty by the Jury. The judge agreeing with the jury acquitted all the accused. The accused were defended by Mr. Gadkari.

CHIEF OF AUNDH FOR FEDERATION.

While addressing the Council on the last day of the session, the Chief of Aundh declared that a very delicate position as come in the destiny of India. The support given by the States for the Federal Type of Government at the last R.T.C. has gathered much strength. Also the Chief of Sangli supported the Federation on behalf of minor States. This is a matter of great pleasure to him. It is a matter of regret that some States are now thinking of not supporting the Federal Type of Government. But it is a matter of great pleasure that the Chief of Sangli has again declared that the minor States shall support the Federal Type of Government which has been chalked out at R. T. C.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER

Six Supects Arrested; Remanded Till 20th Inst

The DeLisle Police, Bombay, arrested six persons on Sunday on a charge of attempted murder. They are:—

Ram Rajpal Maya,
Ramkrishna Baboo,
Datto Govind,
Abdul Hakim Baker,
Shanker Laxman Eknath, and
Rajab Abdul Kadar.

Chor Baboo, the principal cused in the case, is absconding.

The accused were Mr. N. T. Jun dency Court on a tion. was th Ganoo she d

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

July 6.

India, Gazzano, Sourabaya.
Guirsoppa, Brooks, Calcutta.
Hilda, Turubochia, Trieste.
Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.
Trecumseh, Johnston, Los Angles.

LOADING.

July 6.

Steamer Shucdagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalabala for Rangoon.
Steamer Gharrula for Bhavnagar.

S S Trecumseh: The Steamer Trecumseh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Los Angles with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S India: The M Italiana Steamer India arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Gairsoppa: The B I S N Coy's steamer Gairsoppa arrived cutta with a general cargo. yesterday from Calcutta, with in harbour yesterday from Cal-

S S Hilda: The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Hilda arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo.

S S Jalavihar: The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavihar arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rise.

—:o:—

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, July 6.

1 Dalgoma, N F N F M M & Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 11-7 M M & Co.
3 Gharinda, Bnagar, 7-7, N M Co.
4 India, Genoa, 17-7, L T & M Co.
5 Naumburg, Hamburg, 7-7, Volkart Bros.
6 Kaga Maru, Kobe, 13-7 N Y Kaisha.
7 City of Wellington, Karachi 11-7, K Nixon & Co.
8 Mundra, L London, 12-7, M M & Co.
9 Alipore, Japan, 4-7, M M & Co.
10 Karoa, N F, N F, M M & Co.
11 Kondekerk, Karachi, 7-7, L Edwards Ltd.
12 Sumatra Maru, Japan, 8-7, O S Kaisha.
13 Kenya, Durban, 15-7, M M & Co.
15 Genova, Genova 14-7, L T & M. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Baroda, Busrah, 8-7 M M & Co.
4 Vasna, Busrah, 10-7, M M & Co.
7 Jalavijaya, Karachi, 7-7, Scindia S N Co.
10,11 Chyebassa, Karachi, 8-7, M M & Co.
12,13 Nagpura, Calcutta, 8-7, M M & Co.
16 Laxmi N F N F R Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sophie Marie, M'Coast, 7-7 Merchant S N Co.
Jamnagar, Bedi Bunder, 6-7, L Naranji & Co.
Varela, Karachi, 17-7, M M & Co.
Karpeta, P Gulf, 15-7, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Karagola 17-7-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind, 10/7/31, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Mundra, NF, M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Noumburg, 7-7-31, Volkart Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Kondekerk, 5-7-31, L Edwards, Ltd.

FOR GENEVA.

Genca, 14-7-31, M Italiana.

FOR KOBE.

Sumatra Maru, 5/7/31 O S Kaisha
Kaga Maru, N F N F Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya N & M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Baroda, 8-7-31, M M & Co.
Vasna, 10-7-31, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Cunara, NF, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalabala, N F S S N Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Jalavijaya, NF, M M & Co
City of Wellington, 9-7-31, K N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi N F T M Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Fager N F F F Campbell Co.

FOR BHAVNAGAR.

Gharinda, N F M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Kaiser-i-Hind, P & O S N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Noumburg, Volkart Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Konderberh, L. Edwards Ltd.

FOR GENEVA.

Genoa, M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Sumatra Maru, O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya M M & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

Garada, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara M M & Co.
Hatkhola M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalabala, S S N Co.

FOR KARACHI.

City of Wellington, K N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi T M Co.

FOR BARYKOH.

Fager F F Campbell & Co.

FOR BHAVNAGAR.

Gharinda, M M & Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Baroda, M M & Co.
Vasna M M &Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Genova 3-7-31.
Steel Engineer 3-7-31.
Gharinda 3-7-31.
Badarpur 4-7-31.
Kaga Maru 4-7-31.
Jalavijaya 4-7-31.
Golconda 4-7-31.
Baroda 4-7-31.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 6.

S S Kaga Maru; Agents: N Y Kaisha, Ltd: From Nagoya:—200 cases boxes, 200 cases cotton shirting, 45 cases glassware and 150 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—1850 cases glassware, 92 cases cotton yarn, 60 cases cotton jeans, 15 cases cotton piecegoods, 380 cases cotton shirting, 60 cases cotton sheeting 49 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods, 377 bundles brass ware and 440 drums paint.

From Kobe: 10 cases silk yarn, 110 cases silk goods, 18 cases silk piecegoods, 455 cases C and Art. silk piecegoods, 60 cases canvas shoes, 50 cases cotton sheeting, 266 cases cotton jeans, 97 cases rayon goods, 152 cases glassware, 90 cases camphor and 40 cases mats.

From Yokohama:—112 cases silk goods, 163 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods, 117 cases rayon goods and 140 drums chemicals.

From Moji:—10 cases beer, 14 cases glass ware, 500 cases vegetable wax and 1000 bags cement.

From Shanghai:—2175 bags tea, 270 bales cotton yarn, 89 bales silk yarn, 73 bales silk raw, 1517 bags beans and 53 cases silk goods.

From Hongkong:—500 bags sugar, 300 bags sugar-candy, 136 coils ropes, 200 packages cassia, and 67 cases cigarettes.

From Canton:—2524 bundles cassia, 25 cases tea, 120 cases Rolls mats and 35 bundles China roots.

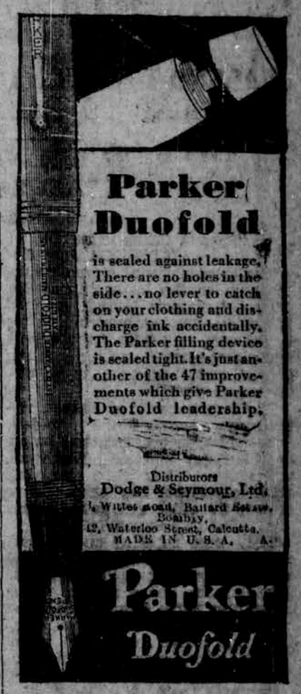
From Singapore:—385 bags gum benzamin, 1828 bags sago flour, 1305 bags betelnuts, 646 bags rottan, 4772 bags pieces of planks and 41 bags damar batu.

From Colombo:—354 bags tea, 246 bales mattress fibre and 28 bags gunnies.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 6.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind; for London:—16 bales animal skin, H R Rehmanbhai; 200 cwts turmeric, E Virji & Co; 15 bales Kohak cotton, K Narandas & Co; 30 bales animal skin, I Faizulla; 27 bales animal skin, H A Aminoff; and 42 bales animal skin, H Habibul-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Parker
Duofold

The Children!

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If you are parent and your child is peevish, listless or unhappy, do not blame the child, but think whether you have not done or omitted to do something to prevent that state of things.

Children should be merry and happy even in cities and still more so in the country. Your children are loved and tended, well fed and properly clothed, if they are miserable and moping, there is a cause. Have you seen that their blood is kept pure?

A course of Iron Jelloids No. 1 for children, may make for your children as it has for others all the difference between pounding health and crapping sickliness. IRON is an essential constituent of good red blood, and Iron Jelloids will ensure the assimilation of the life giving iron into the blood speedily, effectively and permanently.

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B. C.

la.

For Marseilles:—4000 cwts groundnuts, H V Oomerbhoy, and 1000 cwts groundnuts, E Virji & Co.

S S Mundra; for London:—1000 cwts linseed oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 5000 cwts linseed oil cakes, W T Suren; 11000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, W T Suren; 5000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo and 2000 cwts ground nut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

For Havre:—25 bales hemp raw D Anandji.

S S Naumbarg; for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton raw, B Curson das & Co; 110 baleg cotton raw, Volkart Bros and 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Genova; for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.

S S Kondekirk; for Rotterdam:—2000 cwts linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Kaga Maru; for Scattl::—15 cwts condiments, M M :Loonjiji.

For Shanghai:—122 cwts sandalwood, S Nowroji & Co; 500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; and 395 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton

S S Sumatra Maru; for Kobe:—560 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 290 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

Moji:—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

From Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

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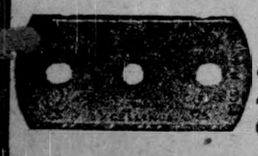

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A JOURNALIST v. A NATION.

—:o:—

MISS MAYO'S "PARTIAL ONE-SIDED AND INCOMPLETE" "VOLUME TWO"

MR. BRAILSFORD'S EXPOSURE OF MALICIOUS *PROPAGANDA.*

Mr. H. N. Brailsford in his review "Volume Two" by Miss Mayo, in the "New Republic" writes:—

Miss Mayo timed her first exposure of India's social evils for the moment when the Imperial Power began the official study of the question whether its dependency was ripe for a further extension of self-government. Based on the slightest acquaintance with the people whom she assailed, her political pamphlet had the success of every plain-spoken book that deals with sex. Its first effect, alike in England and America, was to set everything Indian in a context of mingled pity and contempt. On further reflection, most of her raders were moved to ask a question which she had not foreseen. If, after a conquest which had lasted for a century and a half, the British in India have done so little to educate her masses, to reform their customs or to introduce sanitation into their improverished villages, would anything be lost by a transfer of responsibility, and might not something be gained? The unkindly blow which Miss Mayo aimed at India made an ugly noise, but in the end it left no more than a scar on India's self-respect—perhaps a salutary scar.

"Volume Two" adds nothing to the first indictment save a chapter of history as partial, one-sided and incomplete as bias well could make it. Much in the interval has happened in India. The Legislative Assembly, acting on the initiative of a private Hindu member, has by a great majority (67 to 14) passed the Sarda Act, which forbids child marriage, if the boy is under eighteen or the girl under fourteen years of age. This was a great advance, and even if no more were gained than the affirmation of a principle, at least it challenged teachings which orthodoxy has preached and enforced for thousands of years. It meant a break with organized religion, to which in Catholic countries we should find a parallel only after a political revolution. More startling still, this defiance of revealed religion and the Scriptures could be launched while the masses are still submissive to its teaching.

RIDICULING SARDA ACT.

This immense stride forward Miss Mayo chooses to ridicule, because the Act was less drastic than some of its advocates desired, and has, in fact, been ineffective. For this there are two reasons, and Indians are responsible for neither. In the first place, there is in India no registration of marriages. The civil power takes no cognizance of them: there is no official whose business it is to see that the law is observed: it is no part of the duty of the police or of the law officers to take action against those who infrings it. This is left to the initiative of private citizens—an unsatisfactory mechanism at any time which was bound to fail completely during the past year of turmoil. The leaders of the reforming party, women as well as men, who might have acted, were themselves defying and ignoring the British administration, and tens of thousands of them were in prison. In these conditions there was no one to set the Act in motion, and it has had, speaking broadly, no effect. The second reason for its failure is that the government took fright, when it was faced by a violent Mohammedan agitation in the turbulent Northwest. It suits Miss Mayo to direct her whole attack upon Hindus. In point of fact the dangerous, organized opposition to the Sarda Act came, not from the Hindus at all, but from the Moslems, led by Shaukat Ali. They are less given to the practice of child marriage than the Hindus, but they chose to take up the medieval position that marriage is a matter for the religious law alone, in which the State has no right to meddle. A leading Moslem of the Northwest publicly defied the Act, and when he was convicted, the government remitted his fine. That destroyed all hope of strict enforcement. Worse still, the government drafted and circulated an amending bill, which lowers the age of marriage for girls from fourteen years to twelve, and permits conscientious objectors to escape it altogether. Whether from lack of candor, or lack of knowledge, Miss Mayo leaves this important chapter of recent history untold. Had she told it, it would have ruined her argument.

ADVANTAGE TAKEN OF HINDU REFORMERS' HONESTY.

To the honesty of the Hindu liberals Miss Mayo is indebted for the entire material of this book, which is an abstract of the evidence collected by an official, but all-Indian, commission. It was needless, at this length and with all this painful detail, to prove once more what no one doubts. Child marriage is the rule. Consummation is usual at puberty, and may take place earlier. The results are what one would expect the premature exhaustion of the boy-husband, the arrest of the girl's mental and physical development, much suffering and disease and appalling heredity for the offspring, and degeneration for the race. It is an exaggeration to trace to this one cause the poor physique, the short average life and the lack of energy of the Indian people. Poverty and semi-starvation are more important causes, and after these comes malaria. The fact remains that the Indian race will not begin to win its due place in the world until it makes an end of this monstrous evil togther with its consequence, the thwarted child-widow.

MISLEADING AND MALICIOUS

Where Miss Mayo is summarizing the work of more scrupulous investigators, her book broadly tells the truth, and for the good of the India of to-morrow the truth ought to be known. She surrounds it, however, with an emotional commentary based on no adequate knowledge of India and the East, and here she usually as misleading as she is malicious. The evil is older and more general than she realizes: the abuse of girl children was the custom of ancient Egypt, and their prostitution is, or recently was, common in Turkey. The explanation of the Indian evil is not, as she would convey, the lust of the male. It has two roots, both of immense antiquity, in religion. The Indian family is based on the continuity of worship, and to ensure this, the duty of begetting an heir at the earliest possible moment is laid on every son. Again, in their morbid prohibition of killing. Indians include even the unferilized ovum. Given these beliefs, actual marriage at puberty was inevitable. If I may trust my own impressions of Indian society, the attitude of men to women is one of unusual respect and affection. The Congress movement, which Miss Mayo specially abhors, has in the past year broken down the custom of "purdah," at least in the towns, and worked miracles for women's emancipation. What India chiefly lacks is a ruthless critical movement, based on an unflinching rationalism, which will sweep away all this lumber of custom and superstition. But India will not criticize or reform herself so long as she can ascribe all her shortcomings to foreign rule.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT—A FARCE.

—:o:—

Mr. Gavin Jones' Outburst

CAWNPORE, June 29.

Mr. Gavin Jones, a representative to the Round Table Conference, interviewed in connection with the farewell dinner given to Mr. J. F. Sale, Collector and District Magistrate of Cawnpore at the Cawnpore Club on Friday night said that the dinner was a private one given by a few of his friends and he could not give the press any report of what had been said.

Regarding his views on the present political situation and the relation between the Cawnpore Riot and the policy of the Government Mr. Gavin Jones said: "I repeat what I said before the Enquiry Commission that the root cause of the riots was the vacillating and the weak policy of the Central Government towards the Congress activities. It is all very well for the Government of India to be secure in its isolation in the heights of Simla or in its extravagantly palatial capital in New Delhi, isolated and protected from the turmoil of work-a-day India, to be complacent and lenient towards lawlessness, and revolutionary tendencies but it is the District Officer who has to bear the brunt of it and suffer the consequences of their demoralising policy—the policy that has been unable to recognise the difference between the Government by co-operation with its law abiding citizens and pandering to the machinations of a body of disloyal and subversive self-seeking politicians. I refer to the Congress, whom Government will persist in endeavouring to placate. In my public speeches I have several times expressed my admiration for Lord Irwin and have agreed with his policy in the main. But I have always criticised his dealings with the Congress. His policy of Government by co-operation was correct. His policy of Round Table Conference was correct. His attempt in the first instance to persuade Mr. Gandhi and the Congress to co-operate in the Round Table Conference was right. But when they declared themselves to be disloyal to the Crown and to British connection when they openly and actively indulged in lawlessness and rebellious acts to attain their ends, there was only one sane policy open to Government and that was to break them quickly and sharply with drastic measures. You cannot placate the rebels with impunity, and if you persist in endeavouring to placate them you make them your masters. The way the civil disobedience movement has been handled by Government has been disastrous to India. Cawnpore is the proof of that. The different communities are more bitterly divided than ever. The Irwin-Gandhi pact is a farce and is really only a truce which is breaking down fast. It is a beautiful fabric of words, which looks very well on paper, but is totally unpractical and divorced from realities. What is the result of all this complacency towards Congress activities. The Congress and revolutionary movement have been strengthened and what is worse, officers engaged in suppressing Civil Disobedience movement have been disheartened. No Government can afford to blow hot and cold. Moreover the Congress have the conceit to imagine that if, by their activities they can force the Government into endeavouring to rule by the sword, they will be unable to do it. This fallacy must be dispelled. India can easily be ruled by the sword, but that is not the desire or the policy of British Government. However, rebellion or lawlessness, violent or non-violent, cannot be placated. It must be crushed and when, truce is broken, and we get to grips, the sooner this is done, the better. We can then get on with Government by co-operation and development of self-governing institutions. There is another fallacy which has been engendered by this complacent policy of the Government towards Congress activities and that is that the Congress, because it is the only organised Hindu party and is vociferous, represents India. To begin with, the so-called minority communities,—I say deliberately "so-called," because in some provinces they are in majority when taken in aggregate,—in the whole of India bitterly oppose the Congress. There is a very large body of Hindu opinion that does not support the Congress and if they were organised would prove to be in majority. Then there are silent rural masses who know nothing of politics.

To illustrate how this fallacy has got the grip of politicians in England I need only to mention the recent speech made by the Prime Minister when he told the Manchester people that they could not force India to buy British goods at the point of the bayonet. No one had ever suggested such a thing. But that statement is entirely irrelevant to facts. The real fact is that the people of India want to buy British goods like any other people. they want to buy the cheapest and the best, but they are prevented and hindered from doing so by the tyrannical Congress organisation which ought to be suppressed in the interest of both India and England.

I wish to say one word of sympathy and admiration for our Governor. His Excellency left India to give his invaluable services to the Round Table Conference and after undergoing an operation returned as soon as possible and found his province in a comparative state of chaos. Riots had occurred in most of the argle towns and he was faced with the very difficult agrarian trouble. He acted with his usual foresight and promptness and immediately issued orders for the ermission of revenue followed later by another remission, and inspite of hot weather and his ill health he came to Cawnpore and started the Riot Relief fund. His statement on the report of the Riot Enquiry Commission is a masterpiece of frankness and entirely cuts the ground away from underneath the feet of all those who are waiting to criticise his Government. We are glad that he has returned and assure him of our confidence and support in any measure to peace and prosperity.—"The Searchlight"

"HASTY" SUMMONING OF R. T. C. "ALMOST INDECENT" ...

Die-Hard British Journal On Indian Situation

The "Morning Post" wrote in mail week:—

There is no doubt that every thinking perron in this country, with the exception of those who make a habit of ignoring hard facts, has had his faith in the power of any Round Table Conference to frame a workable constitution for India very severely tried during the last few months. The Cawnpore massacre has at least had the merit of underlining the absurdity of the contention that communal strife would abate as soon as Great Britain showed her sincerity in framing further measures for Indian self-government. In his letter to the Prime Minister, asking for certain assurances regarding the reassembly of the Round Table Conference, the leader of the Conservative Party has expressed the concern in the public mind, which has been steadily growing since Lord Irwin released Gandhi from prison and raised him to the status of a plenipotentiary. It is gratifying to know that this concern, at least over the continuance of Hindu-Muslim strife, is shared by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald himself, who painfully acknowledges that the recent outbursts are "a serious obstacle in the settlement of Indian aspirations."

Mr. Baldwin, indeed, has wrung a much more important admission from the Prime Minister. The Head of the Socialist Government, and chief advocate of the policy of settling India's destiny round a table in Whitehall, confesses that "it would be far better if it (the communal question) were settled in India between those concerned." Considering that this particular conflict has raged for at least a thousand years, one may be excused the liberty of suggesting that any hasty resummoning of the Conference to end Conferences would, in the circumstances, be almost indecent. Unfortunately, the Socialist Government are vain enough to imagine that they have been specially ordained by Providence to resolve the Indian problem "once and for all," and nothing less than drafting a brand new Indian constitution will satisfy them. It should be particularly noted that the Prime Minister has not given an unquivocal assurance to Mr. Baldwin that the reservations and safeguards upon which the British Delegation insisted at the close of the October Conference, are to be accepted as a "basis" of the future discussions.

The Darling

Everybody loves her, not only because she's the youngest, but because she is such a sweet little thing, so gentle, so lovable. Her health too, has always been rather delicate, and that, of course, gives an added tenderness of feeling for her. What dreadful pain she used to suffer from toothache and earache! Mother and Granny would do their best for her with old-fashioned remedies — without much result. But that's all past now! A dose of

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—:o:—

BRITISH EXPORTS DECLINE: JAPANESE EXPORTS INCREASE

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF KHADDAR, ONLY SOLUTION OF MASSES' WELFARE

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following:—

It has been the conviction with many Congress leaders particularly with Mahatmaji that the salvation of 300 and odd starving millions of Indians lies in the production and consumption of Khadi. During the last twelve months there has been an unprecedented sale of Khadi all over India. The demand for Khadi was at one time so great that some people could not get khadi at all.

Two serious rivals of Khadi are foreign cloth and Indian mill-made cloth. England was practically supplying all the Textile piece-goods and India's demand for cloth. But after the Civil Disobedience Movement the place of England has been taken by Japan and Italy. Due to the greater cost of production on account of several handicaps the Indian mills have not been in a position to succesfully compete with the foreign countries. The attitude of the Congress towards the Indian mill-made cloth is just the same as towards the foreign cloth, save some concession is given to those mills that have signed the declaration form prepared by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

An idea into the position of Khaddar industry can be had from the figures published by the All-India Spinners' Association and from those relating to the general decline in imports into British India from foreign countries only in Textile piece-goods. Comparative statement showing yardage of Khadi production in 1928-29 and 1929-30 6261,819 yds. and 1,-12,62,511 yds respectively.

The value of Textile Piece-goods imported by Sea to British India from foreign countries in the 12 months (1st April 1930 to 31st March, 1931) as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding years are as follows:—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Decrease in 1930-31 as compared with 1929-30
	(In thousands of rupees			
Cotton Yarn	62878	59985	30837	— 29143
Cotton piecegoods Grey	201916	209258	68668	—140589
Cotton piecegoods White	153351	132755	62051	— 70701
Coloured printed or dyed	173482	151466	68184	— 83284
Silk Yarn	8561	7182	5186	— 1996
Silk Piecegoods	24431	22259	12191	— 9667
Silk	12351	12312	8816	— 3495
Total value of cotton piece-goods including Twist and Yarn	632436	594873	252542	—342331

BRITISH EXPORTS DECLINE: JAPANESE EXPORT INCREASE.

The exporsts from Great Britain into India in Cotton piecegoods steadily declined. The following figures show how Britain's exports into India declined and how Japan's exports to India increased year by year.

	1928-29 Rs.	1929-30 Rs.	1930-31 Rs.
Total silk manufactures	50066627	45842989	29897625
Piecegoods of cotton and Art silk	8412289	4155343	1274419
Japan	3053110	14000865	15035850
Total	33042839	31498272	21159627

Artificial silk yarn	1928-29 Rs.	1929-30 Rs.	1930-31 Rs.
United Kingdom	3051629	1954094	1197842
Italy	6103645	4580665	5060263
	13530385	9910593	8082692

Italy is exporting more than 0 per cent of the imports of artificial silk yarn into India while the exports from Great Britain has declined to a negligible figure.

The trade in the month of April of 1931 as compared with the corresponding months of 1930 and 1929 is as follows.

Total piecegoods of cotton and Art Silk United Kingdom	846863	452612	94840
Japan	1457667	4524005	6603150

GROWING MENACE FROM JAPAN.

The foregoing figures unmistakably indicate the growing menace from Japan to the Khaddar Industry. Japan has become the greatest exporter of Textile piecegoods into India, instead of England. The substitution of one foreign country by another does not solve the problem of the penury-stricken masses of India. The solution also does not lie in giving preference to mill-made cloth to foreign cloth. This view is expressed in the decision of the Working Committee which is as under:—

"The Committee does not approve of the policy of the Congress organisations issuing certificates to shops dealing in cloth except those dealing exclusively in Khaddar, and the Committee does not approve of the policy of issuing crtificates by the Congress to weaving hand-looms except those using hand-spun yarn".

From this it is apparent that the solution of the problem of the masses of India lies in the production and consumption of Khaddar.

ANXIOUS PERIOD FOR AMERICAN CROP.

Drain On Europe Due To War Debts.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their cotton report dated Liverpool June 17, state as under:—

Generally speaking, the market has displayed a distinctly steadier appearance than for some little time back, and for the time being the "bearish" factors have ceased to exert their influence in the way in which they have been doing previously. As we wrote in our last circular, we are disposed to advise avoiding the "short" side except on quite substantial rallies, and then only if the conditions are practically the same as existing to-day. We would prefer watching the situation with the idea of making conservative purchases on easy markets, for apart from the fact that the anxious period for the crop begins the latter part of next month and lasts during the whole of August, we feel that as we mentioned in our last week's report, there are indications of a change in the mental outlook in the United States. We stressed a few weeks ago how important an alteration in the view-point there was to the stabilisation if not to a substantial improvement in the price of commodities, for until some constructive action is forecasted by those controlling affairs over-seas, there is little to justify any belief in the economic recovery of the World. The gold position, the continual drain on Europe due to war debts, and the practical impossibility of fulfilling obligation through manufactured goods owing to the tariff wall hedging round the United States, are, to our mind, the main factors in producing and continuing the present World-wide depression, and is at the root in a great measure of the troubles of America itself. So that it can readily be understood how important and far-reaching any indication pointing to a change in any one of these features is. To our mind this last week has produced further and more hopeful signs of this than heretofore, and some of the public utterances by those whose words can be regarded seriously are also encouraging. We do not for one moment wish to signify that there is very much to go upon as yet, but it would only require further steps, in the direction we have just referred to, to lead to a change of sentiment and greater helpfulness and confidence. The situation in Germany, whilst temporarily most upsetting, may easily precipitate matters and force steps which ultimately will be helpful to the World at large. Meantime, however, the political horizon in Europ is distinctly clouded and the position very unstable, and this has to be taken into consideration in any views adopted or transactions entered into."

FARCICAL EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS

Sidky Pasha's "Success

CAIRO LETTER.

CAIRO, June 8.

The Egyptian elections in the second degree took place on June 1, and everything was quiet and normal on that day. The Oopposition saw no avail of creating disturbances as the delegates of elections were mostly Government's officials and favourities.

The result of the elections was as follows:—

76 Shaabists, 37 Ittihadists, 7 Nationalists and 16 Independents. The Shaabists and Ittihadists are Government's supporters and the Opposition will be composed of the Nationalists and some of the Independents who are until now in unknown quantity.

With the completion of the election and the formation of the Parliament it might reasonably have been supposed that the Egpytian political situation would be clarified. Actually, it is even more obscure than it was a few weeks ago. Then one knew that the Government intend holding elections which the Opposition would do their best to upset. One could even speculate with reasonable accuracy as to the methods which the Opposition would take to achieve their object. The only concrete fact emerging from the welter of statement and contradiction, accusation and denial which has followed the elections is that Ismail Sidky Pasha is heartily to be congratulated on carrying them through to presumably successful conclusion in the face of real difficulties. Although the Opposition has been incredibly badly organised, it is quite certain that a less far seeing, clever and determined man would have fallen.

SIDKY PASHA'S POSITION.

Sidky Pasha, however, has emerged even more triumphant than he entered, but it seems to careful observers that his victory may eventually cost him very dear. The formation of Pariament is not as people supposed, the climax of the situation, it is merely the truning point. What happens now depends upon many factors. But despite the almost insuperable difficulties of forcasting future events with any accuracy, one can state with conviction that the battle is by no means over, for it is inconceivable that the Wafd can be so easily defeated. What they will do it is not possible to say—conversation with the Wafd leaders lead one to believe that they themselves do not know—but that they will do something is absolutely certain.

That the country should be able to return a percentage of 67 per cent in the face of Wafdists appeal and Liberal boycott smacks of the miraculous. Unfortunately this is a special and cyurcal age in which little credence is given to miracles. Thus the outstanding result of the elections is that the average person, who was looking to the elections to show to what extent the Government had succeeded in gaining confidence in the country, has now entirely no idea of what proportion of voluntary support the Sidky Cabinet has. Had the elections shown that, say, 30 per cent of the electorate had polled their votes one would have argued that in nine or ten months Sidky Pasha had been able to win over about one-third of a country which was previously almost solidly Wafdists and therefore if he continued in office he had a chance of obtaining a working majority. But as moderation seems to be a word unknown to the Government, the position is now even more obscure than before.

GOVERNMENT AND THE OPPOSITION.

This extrordinarily low percentage will also prove a boomerang in another manner. Presumably the Government intend to continue their present methods of preventing the opposition leaders from moving about the country. Armed guards are still stationed outside Cairo station. Wafdist and Liberal leaders still find that they cannot leave the capital without an escort of police and detectives. As the Government have declared 167 per cent of the country disregarded the opposition boycott appeal and therefore declared themselves to be on the side of the Government, it will be very difficult for Sidky Pasha to justify the continuation of his measures if, say a member of the Labour Government with a thirst for general knowledge happened to enquire why semi-martial law was being continued in Egypt. Had the elections shown that only 30 per cent voted, the Government would have had a credible and perfectly sound answer. They would have said that by keeping firm order in the country for nine months they have detached one-third of the supporters from the ranks of the Opposition. A continuation of firm measures would assure peace and order in the country and would gradually allow a larger proportion of the populace, who were still afraid of the retaliatory measures which the Wafd leaders would take if they were not controlled to go over to the side of the Government.

Actually the situation is full of interest. The formation of a Parliament must make Sidky Pasha's task more difficult. While he was governing without a legislative body behind him he had only to obtain the consent of eight ministers, all his fervent supporters, to any measure he wished to take. Now he will have 150 deputies to consult, and white it is extremely unlikely that at first they will prove at all difficult, later on when they have had time to feel their feet it is possible that there will be a different story.

Then again with only nine Ministers the question of protection was a simple one but when there are 150 members, their relatives and their intimate friends scattered all over the country, the problem becomes considerably greater? Parliament will meet about June 20. It will sit for roughly one month and then adjourn for the summer. If the deputies all come up smiling next December a very large number of people will be greatly surprised.

It does not seem likely, however, that anything of any great interest will take place in the near future. Almost all the political leaders of every party have had a very wearing and strenuous time of late, and most of them are in need of a rest. Sidky Pasha who is probably the hardest working politician in Egypt—he spends on the average 18 hours a day on his various duties—seems able to go on for ever. But some of his colleagues and his subordinates are not so full of vitality and there is a distinctly jaded air about the Ministers at the present moment. On the side of the Opposition, Mohamed Mahmood Pasha and Mustapha Nahas Pasha are both stated to be feeling the strain. Therefore, although the summer is a favourite period for the political surprises, it seems very probable that a lull will precede a problematical storm.

Ismail Sidky Pasha made at the Shaab Club, on Thursday last a speech to the members of the Shaab party, who have been elected to the Chamber of Deputies of which the following are the most important passages:—

The Government since it came to office, always felt perfectly able to accomplish the great task it took upon itself, and if in the past it was not able to implant this feeling in the minds of all people, it can now ask all to be sure that this regime is lasting. It can also call stubborn every one who denies the stability of this regime, and it warns him that he will not find any toleration by the Government while the person loyal to this regime will find.

The Opposition and the few persons who are still deceived, must know that the patriotism or the Government is not an empty word and unrealisable promises. It is a stable wise patriotism based on the rights of the country on raising its dignity among nations on good administration, on increasing public funds, on ensuring justice to all.—"Hindu".

PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM.

Special Exhibition Of Greeco-Buddhist Sculptures.

The Assistant Curator of the Archaeological Section was specially sent to Peshawar to select and secure for the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, some Greeco-Buddhist Sculptures, found from excavations at Jamalgarhi, Takhtebahi and such other ancient sites in Gandhara (Peshawar) District. The collection consists of images of Bodhisatva, Maitreya and Buddha in different attitudes, panels illustrating various incidents in the life of Buddha as well as some of the miracles performed by him, stone as well as stucco heads of Buddha, atlases and some miscellaneous architectural pieces. They are all in good state of preservation and some of them may be classed as the best specimens of Greeco-Buddhist art of the early centuries of the Christian era. The Curator of the Archaeological Section has labelled and specially xhibited the whole collection near he entrance to the Buddhistic Gallery on the intermediate floor. The public is invited to have a look at the special exhibition and study the collection in a group before it is disturbed and broken up, for the permanent arrangement of all these sculptures according to scientific classification. The Museum is open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on all days of the week except Mondays and a small entrance fee is charged only on Wednesdays.

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ENFRANCHISE WOMEN

Lal Mia's Stirring Address To Muslims

STRONG SUPPORT TO JOINT ELECTORATE

Welcoming the delegates to the first session of the All-Bengal Nationalist Muslim Conference held at Faridpur on June 27 and 28 under the presidency of Dr. M.A. Ansari, Chowdhury Moazzem Hossain (Lal Mia), Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of an impressive speech, recalled the fact that it was at Faridpur that the last message of that prince among patriots, Deshbandhu Das, was delivered to the nation. He compared the India of the past with the India of the present and laid stress on the unmistakable indications which showed that a bright future was in store for her. The attention of a wondering world has been focussed on a wonderful phenomenon that has taken place in India an unarmed depressed nation fighting a powerful nation equipped with all the modern paraphernalia of warfare. The nation, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, has given a new creed and new faith to the world—the world is watching with bated breath her wonderful non-violent war.

RESPONSIBILITY WILL BE ENGLAND'S.

He gave expression to the view that no constitution which would meet the hopes and aspirations of the Indian nation could be evolved at the next Round Table Conference. If after Mahatma Gandhi had clearly presented India's case at the next Round Table Conference, a settlement could not be arrived at owing to insistence on unjustifiable claims by England, the responsibility will be England's.

NEED OF THE HOUR.

The need of the hour, he said, was to make up internal differences. Muslims looked upon freedom as their religion and so it was imperative upon all true Muslims not to spare themselves in their sacrifices and sufferings to attain India's freedom. "India is our Motherland: India is the heaven of our thought and the bliss of our dreams.

I consider self-sacrifice in the cause of India's freedom to be a religious duty. That is why I am beside myself when I think Hindus and Muslims fighting shoulder to shoulder in the fight for the emancipation of India. That is why I am not prepared to hesitate for one moment to sacrifice individual or communal interest for the future of India. The time has come when we have got to forget all our differences and wrest from the hands of the English our right to live."

JOINT ELECTORATE.

He strongly supported the system of joint electorate and said that Bengal Muslims had nothing to fear from such a system. On the contrary, it will help the Muslims to stand on their own legs. But to make this system a success the Muslim women should be given franchise as they are lagging behind in the field of politics.—"Advance."

CHOLERA OR ARSENIC POISONING.

Doubt In Murder Case Against Blind Man.

BY MAIL.

LAHORE, June 30

An interesting case in which a blind man alleged to have killed another (by poisicning has been disposed of by the Sessions Judge Lahore.

The story of the prosecution was that Karamdin accused, who is a blind man and a religious mendicant, murdered Barkat by administering poison to the deceased, and that a big landlord named Hassan Din of Shuggian Nagra, District Lahore, who had illicit intimacy with the wife of the deseased, abetted the murder. Both accused were committed to the sessions.

CHOLERA OR ARSENIC POLSON?

Dr. Nandlal, counsel for the accused argued that cholera is liable to be mistaken for arsenical poisoning, and that it is not proved definitely that Barkat died of arsenic.

He further submitted that even if it were conceded that it was the arsenical poisoning case his clients deserved acquittal on the following grounds.

(a) It is proved that the deceased suffered from lack of virility and used to obtain medicine from Faqirs and others.

(b) The deceased handed over a prescription to Karamdin accused, to buy the ingredients which included arsenic for both internal and external use. The latter purchased the medicines and arsenic accordingly and made them over to the deceased.

(c) If the deceased did not die of cholera and died of arsenic poisoning by taking the aforesaid ingredients then he himself was responsible and not Karamdin the religious mendicant, who acted simply as his employee for buying the ingredients for him.

(d) That there is no evidence that he administered the poison, nor has any motive been established. Therefore charge of murder was not established against him, nor could he be convicted under Section 304-A of I.P.C. because two and half tolas, in view of the fact that arsenic is used both internally and externally in many does and various external applications is not too much and does not fall within the purview of rash or negligent act.

ALL ACQUITTED.

(e) As regards Hassan Din the alleged abettor, the counsel stated that there is no evidence against him to show that he abetted the offence in any manner enceivable. Mere alleged friendship between the wife of the deceased and Hassan Din accused can never constitute a motive for abetting murder. The counsel further stated that in any case the motive can never supply the want of reliable evidence, direct or circumstantial of the commission of the crime. He therefore deserves acquittal.

All the assessors gave verdict that murder was not proved but one of them opined that Karamdin had committed an offence under section 304-A. The Sessions Judge, Lahore, acquitted both the accused of all the charges.—A. P.

Four persons have been arrested in connection with cutting of wires and attempts to tamper with rails between Nawabshahr and Krea.—A.P.

The Punjab Government has proscribed the film entitled "Flames of Flesh," in the whole of the Punjab.—A.P.

INDIAN FINANCIAL SECURITY CAN ONLY BE SECURED BY REVISED RATIO

—:o:—

Indian Merchants On Premier's Solicitude For India's Finances

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have addressed the following telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, regarding Prime Minister's statement on the Financial Stability and Credit of India:—

"The Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber have considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament on 26th June regarding the financial stability and credit of India. Any steps that may be taken for remedying the present extremely unsatisfactory condition of India's finances based on sound principle and in the interest of India and for increasing the resources and the purchasing power of the people would be welcome.

FULL DETAILS WANTED.

They apprehend however that until details and conditions of the proposals of the Prime Minister are available it is difficult to realise fully their consequences whether political, financial or economical. The statement lends itself to more than one interpretation. Making due allowance for the prolonged world-wide trade depression and the political uncertainty referred to by the Prime Minister the Committee have no doubt that it will be admitted that the occasion for the Prime Minister's statement is the continuous depletion of India's gold resources owing to the present artificial exchange which in the opinion of my Committee is the root evil of India's present financial plight. Unless that is radically corrected there will be no improvement in India's financial and economic position.

GOVT'S EXCHANGE POLICY.

The circumstances which have led to the suspicion that India's credit abroad needs any external support are the direct outcome of the financial and exchange policy pursued hitherto. The conditions and limitations indicated in the statement might result in making the present financial situation an excuse for forcing financial safeguards and restrictions on the financial autonomy in the future constitution of India which will be emphatically resented by India

GOVT. EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Committee need hardly point out that so long as the present extravagant cost of administration continues even with the heavy decline in prices the evils mentioned above would be inevitable and they feel convinced that unless radical retrenchment in expenditure is effected immediately in all Departments of Government no financial stability can be assured to this country and no real support can be given to its credit.

ONLY A PALLIATIVE.

If ignoring all these the British Government should still attend only to the symptoms of the disease and afford support to India's external credit either by offering gold credits to the Government of India or other similar means the interests of India's credit would suffer very materially as it would add to the volume of the gold debt of India thereby accentuating India's Exchange difficulties.

The relief indicated in the statement can at best be a mere palliative. The financial stability for which the Premier shows so much solicitude can only be secured by a revision of the exchange policy and substantial economics in administration, both repeatedly asked for by this Chamber."

THE HONOURABLE THE SCAVENGER.

(BY R. D. KAPIL.)

Mahatma Gandhi in the course of his recent interview with the representatives of the scavengers of Bombay, is reported to have said, "Don't call me Mahatma but call me a scavenger. I am the "Pioneer Scavenger" and so on. This reminds me of the earliest period of the Municipal history of the city of Bombay, when there was no Municipal Corporation, and all the powers of municipal administration were vested in the Governor in-Council who used to delegate these powers to an officer of their own choosing. The official designation of that officer was the Scavenger. In 1752, the Government thought it advisable to raise the position of the Scavenger and decided to appoint a member of the Executive Council of the Governor to that post. Therefore, being a member of the council, he used to be called the Honourable the Scavenger. The holder of this high post was always a European and he felt no disgrace in being called the Scavenger so long as he wielded high power and enjoyed an honourable position. Our present Municipal Corporation is, however, more particular about high-sounding names than real power. It has more than once decided though without any success, to call its President as the Lord Mayor of the City of Bombay, although the Corporation has no authority to appoint its own chief employee, and force him to carry out the resolutions of the corporation passed by a majority of votes. Would the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay like to be called the Scavenger like his predecessor of the 18th century?

The 12th Conference of Mechanical engineers for the Bombay Presidency and Berar will be held at Nasik in August next. Mr. G. A. Joshi, Electrical and Mechanical engineer, is appointed Chairman of the reception Committee. Bhausaheb Alur is Vice-President and Harasharam Thatte, Secretary.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Kaga Maru	5860	1 July	13 July
Hakozaki „	10500	---	@13 „
Terukuni „	12000	---	@ 25 „
Hakodate „	5303	16 July	30 July
Hakusan „	10500	---	@10Aug
x Tango „	6893	29 July	12 „
Haruna „	10500	---	24 „
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Aug.	31 Aug.

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Cilombo.
(z) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	21 July	7 Aug.
asu kani Maru	12000	5 Aug.	22 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	5 Aug.	11 Aug.
Taiyo Maru	22000	18 Aug.	25 Aug.

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Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	26th June	7th July
Argun „	10th July	18th „
Havre „	25th „	6th Aug.
Perneo „	9th Aug.	22nd „

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American Cotton Markets

—:o:—

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES RANGE FROM 12,170,000 TO 13,465,000 BALES

Evening Up Of Commitments

Bombay, July 6.

The New York Cotton market was closed on Saturday. During the past week the purchasing of cotton on President Hoover's moratorium proposal has subsided and a somewhat reactionary tendency has followed owing to uncertainty as regards the outcome of the proposal. Realizing was absorbed on comparatively moderate reactions. Trading on the market latterly was quite, with a tendency to even up commitments prior to the holiday on Saturday, the issue of the Government acreage report on Wednesday, July 8, and pending developments in Paris regarding the Franco-American negotiations. State Reuter's Cable.

Private reports issued so far indicate a decrease in acreage of 11 per cent., with a condition of 70.5 and a total crop ranging from 12,170,000 bales to 13,646,000 bales.

The recent high temperatures have checked the boll-weevil and beneficial rains and showers have fallen. In some sections, however, additional rains are needed. Except for small plants, the crop is believed to have reached the beginning of the critical period in a fairly satisfactory condition.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened very steady at a rise of 9 to 10 points on better outlook of the political situation. There was heavy selling from Bombay which in conjunction with long liquidation, resulted in a sharp decline and closed at a rise of 2 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 17 points to 5.65 and sales amounted to 4000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton futures closed quiet at a rise of 3 points and Egyptian Cotton prices closed 3 to 4 points higher.

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH AND CO.'S VIEWS.

Due to change in sentiment as a result of the American moratorium prices have advanced nearly 2-1/4 cents. The crop however is believed to have reached the beginning of the critical period in a fairly satisfactory condition. Recent high temperatures have checked Boll-weevil propagation and beneficial rains have fallen, though more rains are needed. On the whole, the crop is making fairly satisfactory progress with private estimates ranging from 12,170,000B/s to 13,465,000B/s.

Although the final moratorium agreement with France may lead to revival in trade demand, consumers are unlikely to follow any sharp upturn in prices in consequences of nearness of new crop and expectation of Southern hedging. We adhere to our opinion not to follow any further advance but should prices ease either before or with the Bureau Report, we favour purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: French textile strike settled.

Liverpool: With debt agreement expect gradual improvement.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

10-05 a.m.: Liverpoool market advanced on favourable outcome of negotiations. Market meeting liquidation at the advance

11-46 a.m: New York cables: Textiles steady, fairly active. Cotton meets good support on all declines. Doubt there will be any move of importance prior to the Bureau. Advise buying on breaks.

12-28 p.m: Between midnight and daylight to moderate rainfall in Memphis district (Tennessee) and Arkansas. Warm.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May equal to 5.79; Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 203-3/4 equal to 4.62; Difference 117 points equal to Rs. 52.

New York May (Expected) 11.19 equal to 5.59; Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 203-3/4 equal to 4.62; Difference 97 points equal to Rs. 43.

Liverpool-New York: Oct 01, May 39 (American points).

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 6.

Our market opened at Rs. 203/- for Broach A/M. delivery and after improving to Rs. 203/4, prices declined to Rs. 202/4 on general long liquidation. There was some demand and prices rallied to Rs. 203/- but again declined on easier Liverpool opening cables. Liverpool opened at a decline of 9 points. Unfavourable news about Franco-American negotiations induced heavy selling and prices after declining to Rs. 198/10 closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.A. 184/4
Broach A.M. 200/4.
Oomra July 167/8.
Oomra D-J. 171/4.
Bengal July 145/4.
Bengal D-J. 149.

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, July 6.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 1st Sett.	21	4	3
Mint Gold, 2nd Sett.	21	4	6
Silver, Ready	45	2	0
Silver, 1st Sett.	44	12	0
Silver, 2nd Sett.	44	8	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 6.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 4-7-31	8832000	8607000
Receipts Yesterday 4-7-31	---	1000
Exports to date 4-7-31	6682000	6698000
Stock at Ports 3-7-31	2991000	1623000
Stock Interior Towns 3-7-31	878000	643000
Stock Liverpool 3-7-31	1026000	337000
Visible Supply 3-7-31	5680000	3246000
Quantity in Sight 2-7-31	13032000	13552000
Quantity out of Sight 3-7-31	10420000	12337000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6.

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F.G.	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	150
Wardha-Hinght. Fine	185
Nagpur Savner Fine	185
Yeotmal Fine	178
Arvi Fine	175
Amjacti Fine	175
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	175
Mulkapur Fine	170
Khandesh Fine	170
Muthia Fine	165
Muthia F.G.	160
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	180
Sailu F.G.G.S.	170
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	178
Burwah Sanavad Fine	175
Indore Ujjain Fine	180
Broach Fine	195
Broach F.G.	190
Compta Good	225
Jinja	230
Busoga	285

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 6.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 380 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs.

Filtered Til Seeds Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 64 per ton.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 6.

100 Japan T and Co. Hamal 153.
100 Japan T and Co. Gulabpur 152.
100 Japan T and Co. Sapur 152
100 Japan T and Co. Bantva 1 on to Broach.
100 G G Kesha and Co. Badarpur 1 on to Broach.
56 G G Kesha and Co., Antoli 186 1/2.
100 G G Kesha and Co. Manavadar 188 1/2.
101 G G Kesha and Co. Chandur 177.
500 G G Kesha and Co. Broach 3 on to Broach.
103 Bussan and Co. Limbdi 181 1/2.
75 Bussan and Co. Limbdi 182.
95 Bussan and Co. Arvi 176.
56 Bussan and Co. Telhara 173.
200 Oshman Suleman Itola Broach Rate
100 Colaba Land Mill Warud 178 1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, July 4.

Interest day to day Loans 1-1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 day's Market Loans 1-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 Months 1-7/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-1/4 per cent.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 6.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

July 4s. 5/8d. up 1/8d.
October 4s. 4d. up 1/8d.
October 4s. 6-1/8d. up 1/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Market closed.

WHEAT CABLE: (Liverpool).

"Russian offers continue and keep market quiet offsetting French agreement.

LONDON LINSEED.

July £9-12-6 up 7/6d.
Market firm.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Aug. 12.30 down 2.
Sep. 12.45 down 1.
Market steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

July-Aug. 17s. 9d. up 1-1/2d.
Sep.-Dec. 17s. 1-1/2d. unchanged
Market quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

Market closed.

Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom, 2,615,000 quarters.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 6.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. 4-7-31	This year.
Khandesh	303	321,300
Central India	1,083	329,432
Barsi & Nagar	156	165,460
Hyderabad-Gaorani		84,220
Berar	251	580,354
Central Provinces	235	368,282
Total Comras	2,028	1,849,068
Dholera	1,437	262,416
N.-W. Provinces	124	90,248
Rajputana		50,024
Sind-Punjab		118,607
Broach	151	298,312
Coompta & Dharwar	182	80,043
Westerns-Northerns	100	39,855
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		38,654
Persian		452
American		125,326
Egyptian and African		392,175
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		378
Total	4,022	3,245,582

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 6.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 2nd July. 4-7-31	This year.
Europe	995	552,479
Japan & China	3,110	1,568,803
Coast Ports	100	21,712
Up-country by Rail		196,549
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		72,909
Total	4,205	2,412,452

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 3

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, Stock and Share Brokers, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £ sh. p.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 per cent cent Notes)	101 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	53 0 0
Attock Oil Co., Ltd.,	0 15 0
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 Preference	0 5 3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	60 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.,	0 8 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 5 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 8 0
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 19 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 2 6
Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	109 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 15 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 6
Indian Iron and Steel 7-1/2 per cent Debs.	75 0 0
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	0 2 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	2 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord.	1 11 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly 4-1/2 per cent Deb.	89 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent Debs.	96 0 0
Tata Power 7-1/2 per cent 'B' Debs. 1939/50	100 10 0

Peshawar.—To meet Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, former Pro-Vice Chancellor of the Muslim University and Mr. Justice Niamatullah (old boys of Aligarh) the Frontier Aligarhians gave an "At Home" on Saturday on the Frontier Gymkhana grounds. The members of the Frontier Regulations Enquiry Committee and prominent local officials were also present.—A. P.

STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

NARROW TRADING SESSION

Operators Await Developments

Bombay, July 6.

The Share Market ruled quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range with a limited turnover of business.

The market will remain closed for three days for clearing purposes hence operators are awaiting further developments. It is said that the moratorium for War Debts will not improve materially the economic condition in this country. Of course much depends upon the terms of the new rupee loan. As the interest rate on the prospective loan will have much to do with bonafide industrial shares which are generally considered a good investment. Government securities present a good undertone and there are rapid fluctuations in 3½ per cent. paper. At present the attention of the market is diverted to this section because sterling India Stocks have registered a sharp rise. Bombay Dyeing closed at Rs. 625/- and Fazal Shares closed at Rs. 356/8. Bombay Burma Shares were weak and closed at Rs. 391/4. There was limited business in Tata Steel Ordinary Shares and prices closed unchanged at Rs. 23/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 6.

Bombay Dyeing 625,86,85
Century 238,38.
Colaba 96.
Crescent 63
Fazul 362,55-59.
Indore 355.
Madhowji N22.
Nagpur 353,54.
New Great 136,35,36.
Pearl 223.
Simplex 65
Swadeshi 285,83,84.
Burma 395,91.
Hydro 116
Tram 106.
Deff. 276.
Ord. 28.6,2,4.
Bundi 13.2.
Indian 153,55.
Katni Ord. 158,61
Alcock 218,19,18.

MILLS

Bombay, July 6.

100	Ahm. Advance	275
50	Apollo	1-8
10	Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500	Bom. Cotton	95
250	Bombay Dyeing	625
250	Bradbury P.	120
250	Bradbury	120
100	Century	238.2
500	Central India P.	427-8
100	Central India	354.6
100	Colaba	96-14
100	Coorla	137-8
100	Crescent	63-12
250	Currim.	60
250	David	80
250	Dawn	480
200	Ed. Sassoon	35
10	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5-0
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	2-4
250	Fazulbhoy	359-6
100	Finlay	72-8
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	103.2
1000	Hindustan	1305
100	Indore Malwa	355
250	Jamshed	3-0
50	Kasturchand	9
100	Khatau	86-14
100	Kohinoor	136.4
250	Laxmi	840
100	Madhowji	22-8
250	Madras United	260
1000	Manekji Petit	750
100	Meyer Sassoon	25
1000	Morarji	480
50	Mysore	105
200	New Great P.	130
100	New Great	136.4
100	New City	49-6
250	Pabani	125
250	Pearl	223-2
100	Phoenix	275-0
10	Premier	1-10
100	Shapurji	6-0
1000	Sholapur	1675
250	Simplex	65
100	Swan	75
100	Swadeshi	284-6
25	Tata P.	18
25	Tata	20
500	Vishnu P.	677-8
500	Vishnu	1312-8
1000	Western	700

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	68-4
50-25	Central	14-8
£10—5	Eastern	66
500	Imperial	1030
500-125	Imperial Contr.	255.0
100-50	India	81
5	Union	3-4-0

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	13.2
70	Gwalior	67-8
250	Indian	155-10
100	Katni 1st P.	101-4
100	Katni 2nd P.	106.4
40	Katni Df.	640
100	Katni	161-4
10	Punjab P.	8-8
10	Punjab	7-4
100	Sahabad	140.5

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P	8-0
15	Jupiter	6.8
15	New India	15-11
200-100	Oriental	1690
10	Vulcan	5-14

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	111.4
1000	Andhra Val. P.	975
1000	Andhra Valley	535
50	Bombay Tram P.	66.4
50	Bom. Tram	106.4
100	Tata Hydro P.	101-4
100	Tata Hydro	106-9
1000	Tata Power P.	1065
100	Tata Power	406-4

RAILWAYS.

500	Tapti Valley	800
100	Amritsar Patti	102-8
100	Central Province	71.8
100	Dho: Barramati	89
100	Guzrat	44
90	Mandra Bhon	60-0
500	Tapti Valley	550

MINING.

10	Central India	8
150	Shivrajpur	11-10
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	116.14
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	44
30	Tata Steel D.	276-4
75	Tata Steel	23.4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	218.12
250	Bom. Steam P.	200
250	Bom. Steam	184-6
50	Bom. Telephone	40-4
8s.	Bri B. Petrol	2-10-6
125	Bom. Burma Old	391-14
50	Bom. Burma New	142-8
100	Ind. Bleaching	136-4
15	Scindia	6.0-0
3-1/2	p.c. Govt. Paper	61-6-0
3	p. c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100.2-0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 6.

Khandesh	303	bales
Central India	1,083	„
Barsi Nugger	158	„
Berar	251	„
Central Provinces	235	„
Dholiera	1,437	„
N.-W. Provinces	124	„
Broach	151	„
Compta Dharwar	182	„
Westerns Northerns	100	„
Cotton	4,022	„
Wheat	8,984	cwts.
Linseed	2,429	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	14	„
Gingellyseeds	464	„
Coal	384	tons.

Bombay Ready Cotton Market

—:o:—

EXCELLENT DEMAND FOR MIDIUM GRADE.

Stocks Rapidly Declining

Bombay, July 4.

There is excellent demand for ready cotton at Sewri and daily sales are no less than 5000 Bales. A big Japanese firm is buying ready cotton everyday to the extent of about 3 to 4 thousand Bales mostly Kandesh, and Berar. This cotton is sold at about Rs. 160/ to Rs. 170/. Other shipping firms are covering their previous sales of Broach Fine Cotton and are offering Rs. 2/ on Broach J/A. quotations. It is understood that Shanghai has bought freely this cotton and exporters are short and if the holders keep firm there is all chance for getting better prices.

Most of Bombay Mills are running with foreign cottons such as Jinja, Kampla, and American Middling. There is occasional enquiry from our mills for small lots.

Imports of foreign cotton in India have utterly destroyed prospects of improving the quality of our cotton. Class cotton of Farms such as Bellary, Lodeli Combodia, Tinnavelly, etc., which are Rs. 40 to Rs. 75/ on Broach cotton are not in demand at all.

At present Mid.American 15/16 is quoted at Rs. 225/, Mid.American bright 31/32 is quoted Rs. 240/45 and Middling 1 inch is quoted at Rs. 250/. Strict Middling is quoted at about Rs. 275/.

Unsold Stock of cotton in Bombay is estimated at about 2,25,000 Bales. Upcountry arrivals are falling off Rapidly.

There is nothing doing in new crop delivery contracts. As a rule Bengals used to undergo fair business by this time. There is scarcity of Bengal Fine and although July quotations is Rs. 145/ there are buyers who are willing to pay Rs. 8 to 10/ more. For New Bengal there is demand at Rs. 6 above D/J. quotation for November and Decembrr delivery under Delivery Contract but there are no sellers.

MONEY MARKETS.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Bank Selling T T 1/5 25/32 one week.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to 15th August.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 to Mid. August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 Mid. September.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 277.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 936.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 72 3/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 91 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 11/16 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/8 6th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 4th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 4th inst.
London/Belgium 34.90 4th inst
London/Switzerland 25.13 4th inst.
London/Italy 92.95 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Firm.
Gold £4-4.10 3/4 3rd inst. £4-4.10 3/4 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 3/4 3rd inst. 13 11/16 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 3/4 3rd inst. 13 11/16 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 3rd inst. 30 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 15/16 p.c. 3rd inst. 1 7/8 p.c. 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 1/8 p.c. 3rd inst. 2 1/8 p.c. 4th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 1/4 p.c. 3 Mos. 4 1/4 p.c.
6 Mos. 4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

COTTON TENDERS.

	Bombay, July 6. To-day	Total
Broach J/A.	500	13,500
Oomra July	---	3,200
Bengal July	---	3,500

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 6.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 61-4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-14.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-14.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82-4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-12.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-7
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-38 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1955 Rs. 104
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 70-12.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69-12
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trus. due 1974 Rs. 69-12.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/10.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 16th July Settlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 61-4-0.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-2.0
Tone of Market:—Fairly steady

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 6.

3 Months Discounts 1 7/8 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 1/8 p.c.
Bank of England rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Call Money 5 p.c.
One month 4 1/4 p.c.
Three months 4 1/4 p.c.
Six months 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 p.c.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 6.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 34|13: highest Rs. 35|3|6; lowest Rs. 34|12; closing Rs. 34|13.

Groundnut Seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 33|12|6; highest Rs. 34|5; closing Rs. 33|15.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Its Head Office in Fort, Insurance Co., Ltd. has Bombay. J11

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1931

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India. J12

Nationalist Muslims Will Fight Clean But Hard.

—:o:—

MORE SEATS FOR MUSLIMS UNDER JOINT ELECTORATES

SELLING MAJORITIES FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATES

Dr. Alam Says Simla Knights' Henchmen Made Compromise Impossible.

(BY Dr. S. M. ALAM.)

The militant spirit of Dr. Ansari's reply to the civic address of Calcutta Corporation is the beat of the pulse of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party. The spirit of this reply is a forerunner of the active programme of the Nationalist Party and the words used by Dr. Ansari are the index of his mentality as the President of the Party. The Nationalist Muslim party endeavoured its utmost and yielded all it could be bring about a settlement with the representatives of the so-called All-India Muslim Conference, but our patience is exhausted after the final breakdown of these negotiations in Simla. We have shown the Muslim public how tolerant we have been in pursuit of an amicable settlement with those who were acting on prompting of official influence behind the screen and it is now our duty to expose that fraud by which the community is being sold at the altar of separate electorates.

KNIGHT'S HENCHMEN.

It is no longer a secret that notwithstanding the good-will and efforts of the Nawab of Bhopal and such representatives of the All-India Muslim Conference including Sir Mohammad Shafi and Maulana Shaukat Ali, who sought to effect some sort of compromise to avoid friction amongst the Mussalmans themselves, the negotiations ended in a fiasco merely because another sublime knight of this Province, in conjunction with certain I.C.S., officials connected with the Political Department, prevented his henchmen from following their discretion and pronounced the formula of no compromise, thus sealing all other formulae advanced by the parties.

FIGHT CLEAN BUT HARD.

We are now left with no alternative but to come out in the field and fight a decisive issue with reactionary communalists who in protection of their own interests are determined to sell the community. We shall fight clean but hard in the interest of the nation and the community without feelings of revengefulness. We realize that the communal press and official influence are against us but truth and the welfare of the community shall outweigh them both in the long run. The Muslim only needs education and realization of the true position and he shall never support the case made by the Separatists on his behalf. I am a Nationalist and a supporter of Joint electorates as such but it does not deter me from my position as an Indian Muslim whose best protection and interest lies in joint method of representation.

SELLING MUSLIMS.

The Round-tablers amongst communal Mussalmans are selling their community, deliberately or sub-consciously, for separate electorates mainly with the object of receiving individual political power in the contemplated constitution because they are hopeless of their position under the joint method of election based on adult franchise. They are strangling the Muslims by the rope of separate electorate and are even prepared to sacrifice their majority provinces provided they retain their own chances, in utter disregard of the retaliation of the Mussaimans when realization comes to the latter.

CRITICAL TIMES AHEAD.

The time is critical and we must be determined not to allow sacrifice of our national and communal interests at the will and whim of those who want more for themselves than for the nation or community. We shall have to make this position clear to the community before we count upon its solid support, but we shall keep no secrets when the danger threatens the whole community. Let me today take a specimen demand of the Muslim Round-tablers and ask my brethren of the Punjab and Bengal if they can agree to this suicidal policy merely to retain separate electorates to the benefit of those alone who pretend to speak in their name.

SHAFI MAKES OFFER.

Here is Sir Mohammad Shafi's speech delivered in the 5th meeting of the Minorities' Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference on 14th January, 1931, and the Muslims can decide for themselves if this position is at all acceptable to them. Mind that demands are always higher than expectations:—

"Sir Mohammad Shafi: Prime Minister, before taking the report with your permission I would like to make a statement on behalf of the Muslim delegation' with reference to a possible settlement of the question. I wanted you to know, Sir, that we have another proposal to make ..... Prime Minister, after the last meeting of this Committee, when a certain proposal was made by me 'on behalf of the Muslim delegation' and was rejected, th eMuslim members of the Round Table Conference by their patriotic desire, if possible to bring about a Hindu-Muslim settlement upon which we realize depend the future of India have been exploring other possibilities, 'and I am authorized by the Muslim members to-day to make another offer, which, if accepted, will bring this troublesome controversy to an end."

WHAT OF PUNJAB.

"The Committee will remember that with regard to their remaining points certain understandings, were arrived at during the course of the negotiations. The real trouble in the end arose in connection with the Punjab and Bengal and it was over the representation in these provinces that the negotiations failed. 'Today I am authorized to make this offer that in the Punjab the Mussalmans would have through communal electorates 49 per cent of the entire number of seats in the whole House, and should have the right to contest the special constituencies which it is proposed to create in that Province; so far as Bengal is conerned that Muslims should have through communal electorates 46 per cent. of the representation in the whole House' and should have the right to contest special constituencies which it is proposed to create in that Province."

MINORITY PROVINCES.

"In so far as minority provinces are concerned. the Muslims should continue to enjoy the weightage which they have at present through separate electorates; similar weightage to be given to our Hindu brethren in Sind and to our Hindu and Sikh brethren in the North West Frontier Province. If at any time hereafter 2/3rd of the representativves of any community in any Provincial Legislative Council or in the Central Legislative Council desire to give up communal electorates and accept joint electorates then there after the system of joint electorates should come into being."

BENGAL AND PUNJAB.

"Now, Sir, in connection with the offer I have made there is one point which I wish to make clear. 'The result of the proposal I have made for Bengal will be that the Mussalmans will remain in a permanent minority although they constitute a majority of the population.' The special constituencies which it is proposed to set up in that Presidency are such 'that the Mussalmans can hope at the best

(Continued on page 8.)

DIGAMBER JAINS ANGRY WITH SIRDAR

Those Naked Jain Munis!

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The Hon. Secretary, Shri Digamber Jain Sabha writes:—

A meeting of the Digamber Jains of Calcutta was held here at the Jain Temple on June 28, to protest against Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's interpretation of the resolution passed at the Karachi Congress regarding the unobstructed exercise of religious rights by a community under the Swaraj Constitution.

In answer to a question put to him recently by some Jains, the Sardar ordained that the exercise of such freedom should not be interpreted to allow the naked Jain 'Munis' to move about freely amongst the people, and hurt their feelings.

Mahatma Gandhi recognising that "nakedness is the highest ideal of humnaity" and admitting that "I am myself fond of it." lent support to Sirdar Patel's interpretation.

NUDITY AND SELF-DENIAL

The Digamber Jains of Calcutta taking their stand by their religious ideal in which nudity is the acme of self-denial, entered their strong protest against any outside interference in the exercise of their religious beliefs.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That this meeting of the Jains of Calcutta records its emphatic protest against Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel's remark that the free movement of naked Jain 'Munis' (a right which they have been enjoying from times immemorial without obstruction) hurts feelings; and in order to safeguard this the highest and most characteristic ideal of Digamber Jains, appoints a committee of seven persons to take necessary steps, and communicate with Sirdar Patel and Mahatma Gandhi.

RED CROSS SUMMER SCHOOL

SIMLA, July 3.

(By Mail).

The second aunual summer school organised by the Indian Red Cross Society in Simla ended last week, and its results should be far-reaching. The week was devoted to a study of Junior Red Cross organisation and activities, and the school was attended by provincial representatives who are engaged in Red Cross work all over India as well as by numerous visitors. Each lecture was followed by an animated discussion. On the last day the School was visited by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon. Among the subjects on which lectures were delivered were "Health education in the School" (by Major-General J.W. D. Megaw) "Tuberculosis and Schools in India" (by Dr. A. R. Mehta. Organising Secretary of the King George Thanksgiving Anti-Tuberculosis Fund) and the education of girls in mother-craft (by Dr. Ruth Young, Director of the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau). Miss Norah Hill, Organising Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society, spoke on junior Red Cross and allied work in other countries on the first day.—A.P.

ELECTION OF CONGRESS OFFICE-BEARERS.

(From A Correspondent).

INDORE, June 30.

A meeting of the Indore District Congress Committee was held today in Gadi-ka-Adda, Indore Camp, under the presidentship of Pt. Aryadatta Jugdan. The report and the audited account of the last year were read before the meeting; which were duly passed.

The resignation of Pt. Harishankarjee Jujari from the Working Committee was accepted and in his place Sjt. Babu Anokhilalji Arzore was elected. The following office-bearers were then elected:—

President: Sjt. Bhai Saheb Kotwal, B.A.

Vice-Presidents: Sjts. Seth Chhotalalji Gupta and Seth Chandulal Bhai.

Secretary: Sjt. Babu Anokhilal Bhai.

Joint-Secretary: Sjt. Dr. Shankerlal Mathur.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Col. T. A. A. Wilson arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

H. H. The Nawab of Janjira lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

SEPARATION OF BURMA

Leaders' Cable To Secretary Of State

DEFERING OF DECISION URGED

SIMLA, July 3.

(BY MAIL).

The following telegram has been ssent to the Secretary of State for India by Tharrawaddy Pu, Leader of the Burmese Deputation to the Viceroy, and U Su, a member of the Deputation and President of the General Council of Burmese Associations:—

"Pursuant to resolution passed by all-Burma Anti-Separationist Conference 30th May, Rangoon, attended by over 3,000 delegates under the auspices of the General Council Burmese Associations and Sangha Samajis, with branches in every district, township and village, the Deputation of Burma Anti-Separationists who comprise 99 per cent of population waited upon His Excellency Viceroy and strongly opposed the separation and holding of a special Burma Conference and demanded ten seats on the Indian Round Table Conference and two on the Federal Structure Committee. Please defer decision until receipt of our statement air-mailed to-day".—A. P.

BEAWAR NEWS

Foreign Cloth Dealers Sign Congress Pledge

(From a Correspondent).

BEAWAR, July 5.

Local cloth merchants (Hindus and Musalmans both) have at last signed the Congress pledge not to purchase foreign cloth in future from the 1st inst. The pickets have therefore been withdrawn from their shops. Captain Athar Mahommed and Bijai Kishan of Bengal, with their batch of comrades deserve special mention of their peaceful behaviours and successful picketing inspite of the gravest provacations, offered to them by some of the unscrupulous local merchants.

From this morning the volunteers have decided to come out regularly for Prabhat Pehri.

Picketing of the liquor shops will be started here from the 10th inst. Efforts are also being made to get renewed the pledges of boycott from the various communities and Punchayats restraining themselves from using purchasing the foreign cloth for the current year.

Rajpur Shakti Ashrama

RAJPUR, July 4.

The first session of the Shakti Ashrama, Rajpur (Dehra Dun) closed on Monday evening with impressive farewell function. Suvira Devi Shastri presided. Several students paid warm tributes to Ashrama ideals. Mrs. Finch, Suvira Devi Shastri and Usha-American sisters Sanyasi Jnanannda and Mr. Amrita Jaisinghani, also, spoke.

Vaswani in his message on "Vision of the Rishis" dwelt on Ashrama ideals and closed on the note that India would be born again not in shouts and shows but in silent service of the poor and in little daily acts of self-offering to Divine Humanity.

The second session of the Shakti Ashrama opens on 15 instant. As accommodation is limited intending applicants should write quickly to the Secretary sending remittance of Rs. 10. Copies of prospectus can be had from the Secretary on enclosing half-anna stamp. Only those with spiritual aspirations and desirous of living simple life should apply.

The opening address for the New Session will be delivered by Vaswani.

Picketing Of Foreign Cloth Shops

(From a Correspondent).

BHIWANI, July 5.

Inspite of merchants and their supporters trying every nerve to make the picketing a failure, it continuing peacefully and vigorously.

Over 70 merchants have signed the Congress pledge to stop import and sale of foreign cloth for ever.

RIVAL TRADE UNION ORGANISATIONS

The "Pan-Pacific" Movement.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, July 3.

Resuming his explanation of his Trade Union activities, Mr. Bradley proceeded to deal with the Red international of Labour Unions, which has been named by the prosecution as "a conspiratorial body, next in importance to the Communist International." "The prosecution, Bradley said," have stressed the point that the R.I.L.U. was founded at the initiative of the Comintern and that it has essentially the same principles and policy which it pursues in the Trade Union field. This is all correct, but there is nothing objectionable in it. In fact it is in accordance with the practice of the international Labour movement since its foundation."

Explaining the circumstances which led to the formation of the R. I. L. U. Bradley, said: "The leaders of the pre-war International T. U. secretariat, betrayed the cause of the workers at the outbreak of the war and acted as recruiting sergents of imperalism. The same traditions were continued by the international Federation of Trade Unions which came into existence after the war. After its establishment, one of the first jobs of the I. F. T. U. was to assist in the signing of the Versailles Treaty and the outcome of this was the establishment of the League of Nations and the International Labour office. Both these institutions are the instruments of the imperialist bourgeoisie. It was quite clear from this that the I. F. T. U. had renounced class struggle. In face of this the workers had no alternative but to form a new international that would unify all the militant elements and the Trade unions that uphold the principle of class struggle. Thus in 1920, the representatives of the T. U. organisations of Great Britain, Italy, France, Spain and Russia etc. met at Moscow and issued a declaration, in which they called upon the working class to form a powerful revolutionary class-association of the Trade unions to work in closest contact with the communist international for the final victory of the social revolution and for the establishmeng of a world soviet Republic".

Speaking about the efforts to bring about a unity between the R. I. L. U. and the I. F. T. U Bradley said "The R. I. L. U. and its affiliated organisations realised the need for an international united front, to fight the onslaught of capitalists against the workers' conditions, and added that, such an attempt for unity was made by the R. I. L. U. but was turned down by the I. F. T. U. The leaders of the I. F. T. U. prefer unity with the bourgeoisie through the league of nations and the I. L. O. rather than with the working class organised to fight on the basis of class-struggle. But it was not unity the leaders of the I. F. T. U. that was wanted, but unity between the revolutionary workers of the R. I. L. U. and those workers still under the influence of the I. F. T. U. "The Workinclass movement needs unity to be in a position to carry on its activity-unity among the workers on the basis of class struggle."

PAN-PACIFIC T. U. SECRETARIAT

Bradley next dealt with the pan-pacific Trade Union Secretariat, which the prosecution had called as a "conspiratorial" body. "The P. P. T. U. S. is certainly not a conspiratorial body," said Bradley, "but a solid international of the trade unions drawn from the countries bordering on the Pacific including China, U. S. S. R., Java, Australia Korea, Japan, Formosa, Philippiues etc."

"The P. P. T. U S. has been since it started, a bug-bear to imperialism in the East. It is interesting to note that it cut across the pet idea the bourgeoisie themselves had, of forming through their agents, the reformist leaders of the I. F. T. U. and the I. L. O. a Pan-Asiatic Trade union organisation, in order to break up the Chinese T. U. movement with the help of the leaders, of Indian on Japanese Reformism (like Joshi and Suzuki). However this move to bring about the proposed Asiatic Labour Congress has not been heard of since."

Mr. Bradley had not concluded his statement when the Court rose for the day.

'NON-VIOLENCE: INTERNATIONAL WEAPON'

—:o:—

Cross And Charkha Spell Service And Sacrifice.

"UNTOUCHABILITY HAS DEGRADED INDIA" SAYS FATHER ELWIN.

(From A Correspondent)

DOHAD, July 1.

Father Elwyn delivered a public lecture on Mahatma Gandhi at Dohad recently.

"I was an Imperialist in 1919" said Fr. Elwyn. When I heard of the massacre of Amritsar, I supported it. But afterwards at Oxford quite a revolution came into my ideas through Mahatma Gandhi's writings. I felt convinced that the only substitute for warfare and brute force was love.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CRIME.

Because I know that India should be free from the bondage of British Imperialism, I am championing her cause. By that both countries will benefit. India will become a great nation if she becomes free. An American philosopher has said that Britishers have done the greatest crime in the world by keeping India in slavery. I believe in the freedom of India as strongly as I believe my own freedom.

AN INTERNATIONAL WEAPON.

I hail Gandhiji not as an enemy of the British Empire but as its saviour. He has shown that right religion does not remain in temples but is in the service of mankind. If any religion teaches a man to keep others in slavery it is no religion. Religion is love; and there is nothing stronger than love. To-day the Westerners are busy inventing deadly weapons by which cities and multitudes may be wiped out at a stroke. To avoid such a catastrophe there is only one remedy, love and non-violence so that by introducing love and religion into politics, the Mahatma has given us an international weapon for settling our disputes.

THE CROSS AND THE CHARKHA

By introducing the Charkha Mahatma Gandhi has done a great service to mankind. It is only the Charkha that can save the starving millions of India. Sirdar Vallabhbhai once told me that as soon as the Charkha enters, the toddy and wine bottle goes out. Just as to Christians the Cross denotes sacrifice and service, so the Charkha also denotes service and sacrifice. It unites rich and poor and one community with another. Gandhiji wants Swaraj for the poor; and the masses. Gandhiji has done more service for the Indian nation in 10 years than the British Government has done in 150 years.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

The idea of untouchability is repugnant to commonsense, reason or intellect. If there is anything which has lowered the prestige of India it is untouchability. How can you live in large spacious mansions, and eat fine dishes when your neighbours are starving? How can you refuse to touch a human being for the simple reason that he is of a particular community? The work done by the Bhil Seva Mandal in this direction is commendable and I appeal to you to help the institution."

BUILDING A NEW RACE

Sibsagar Vidyapith's Work Among Waifs And Strays

SIBSAGAR, June 28.

The Headmaster and Joint Secretary writes:—

Next August the Sibsagar Vidyapith will celebrate its first birthday. It has already made history: the progress it has achieved in this brief space is phenomenal.

What was a few months ago an unsightly plot of jungle-land has now been turned into a wonderful land with two stately buildings humming with the activities of 200 little souls, nestling in the shade of tall trees and surrounded by green lawns gardens and dormitories. The passer-by cannot help pausing to gaze on the beautiful sight that is daily presenting itself on the Vidyapith grounds. Here a young generation is training for the stern struggle ahead through work and play under the guidance of a band of self-less, sympathetic and highly-cultured teachers; here are poor boys, orphans and street-urchins picked up from far and near and being reclaimed, and given a free home and education.

FORMING CHARACTER.

To put it briefly, our aim is to help the student in the pursuit of learning and cultivation of arts; but much more than this, to help him to form his character, to acquire manliness, sense of honour and balanced, broad-minded outlook; to help him to build up his health and take care of his body with temperance and chastity; to help him to learn handicraft and co-operation of hand with brain; and last but not least, to train him for the service of others and his country.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Education on these lines is a glaring need in our land and hardly calls for any fresh advocacy here. If our country is to wash itself clean of the vices imbibed through long subjugation, if it is to stand on its own and win back its past glory and hold its head high among the free nations of the world, we must look for the means to this end in an out-and-out national system of education. The Vidyapith stands for this sort of education.

BUILDING A NEW RACE.

To cope with the rapid increase of pupils a third school building and more furniture are immediately necessary; so also more dormitories, for ours is a residential school. A workshop for woodwork and other handcraft has to be set up within the next few months; so also a library. The school premises have to be rounded off and the grounds properly laid out. These are heavy items of expenditure, and our resources have been strained to the utmost.

I therefore humbly appeal to all public-spirited men and women in and outside Assam to help us with funds which, need I say, will go to strengthen the foundation of this Educational Home, the only one of its kind in Assam. Helping the Vidyapith means advancing the cause of national education, helping to build up a new race, healthy, alert and active, imbued with courage and always in the forefront in the service of the nation.

Contributions may kindly be sent to the writer and will be duly acknowledged.

HARASSMENT OF PICKETS IN MADRAS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 2.

It is galling to find that despite the recent utterance of the Viceroy the harassment of Congress volunteers goes on unabated in this Presidency. From several places including Cooner, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly and Arkonam tales are coming daily of the opposition encountered by the pickets at the hands of the police. The police officials are laying down their own rules as to how picketing should be carried. An instance in point is found in Coimbatore where an overzealous Inspector went to the extent of saying that the assembly of more than five volunteers near a cloth or toddy shop constituted a breach of the Delhi Pact! Several memorials have gone to Gandhiji seeking his advice on the latest picketing developments and his reeply is expected.

RETRENCHMENT IN MADRAS.

For over a week the Committee of Retrenchment appointed by the Madras Government has been sitting at Ootacamund. It has been resolved to effect an eight and half per cent. cut in the salaries. One does not know about the actual plans of retrenchment and whehter the axe will affect the high-paid officials. But I understand that some high-paid jobs will be abolished and that the "axe" will affect almost all Governmnt departments.

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